

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JANICE A. PICCININI RECEIVES  
COLUMBUS DAY AWARD OF  
ORDER OF SONS OF ITALY

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, last month Vice President BUSH attended the Columbus Day awards banquet sponsored by the Maryland Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America. The dinner was held in Baltimore, where so many of the buildings and monuments give eloquent testimony to the contribution of Italian Americans to our civilization.

That evening Vice President Bush presented the organization's highest award not to a son, but to a daughter of Italy. Janice A. Piccinini, head of the Maryland State Teachers' Association and a former Baltimore County teacher, was the recipient. To understand why Ms. Piccinini was singled out for this honor, it is only necessary to read the remarkable address she made acknowledging the award. The spirit that shines through Ms. Piccinini's remarks is the spirit that has made this Nation of immigrants great. And, if we follow her advice, "to teach (our) children and grandchildren the values that have made our culture strong—the values of education, hard work, of integrity and family," it is the spirit that will keep this Nation great.

It is an honor to submit the text of Ms. Piccinini's talk for the RECORD.

## COMMENTS BY JANICE A. PICCININI

Vice President Bush, Judge Valle, honored guests, Sons and Daughters of Italy:

My grandfather Caesar would be so proud tonight to know that his granddaughter—a first generation American—would have the privilege of sitting down to dinner with this distinguished gathering and the Vice President of the United States of America. It was within the lifetime of some of you here, that my grandfather came to this country, a penniless pilgrim in search of a better life. He came with no knowledge of English, with no relatives or friends to greet or help him in a foreign land. He brought with him only his young family and with them a vision and a determination to create a new and better life—a life with hope and opportunity—for his children, and his children's children.

I thank him tonight and the countless other pioneers from Italy who worked in the steel mills, in the factories, on the railroads; who persevered despite language barriers, poverty and discrimination. I thank them not only for creating opportunities but also for instilling in their children those values from the old country which would serve them well in the new. Whether as laborers, craftsmen or artisans, Italians as

Americans have approached their work with pride. And they passed on to their children this same sense of pride in whatever they do, whether it be work with the hands or of the mind. Italian-Americans have made significant contributions to virtually every technological and cultural achievement for which the United States is recognized worldwide.

I have chosen education as my field of endeavor. You honor me this evening, but in doing so you honor more my family. It is my family with their commitment to education—a commitment that is deep in Italian tradition—who made it possible for me to be here tonight. It is also a tribute to America. For where else but in this great country could the sons and daughters of immigrants have such access to educational opportunities? Where else but in this country could a people flourish as citizens while maintaining their pride in the traditions and culture of the "old country."

I am proud to be an Italian-American and I'm proud to be an educator. I urge all of you to teach your children and grandchildren the values that have made our culture strong—the values of education, hard work, of integrity and of family. That is our heritage and passing it on is our payment of debt to an illustrious past and our guarantee of success for future generations.

On a personal note, I want to mention my grandmother, Rosa Piccinini. She shared the deprivation and hardship with her husband and raised and nurtured her family with a quiet strength born of love and devotion. The role of women as pioneers is seldom fully recognized, and I would like to believe that I am here tonight, receiving this prestigious award as a stand-in for her and for all Italian-American women, whose strength, dedication and loyalty built the foundation and framework of the Italian-American culture.●

GUY W. NICHOLS, NEW  
ENGLANDER OF THE YEAR

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge that it be recorded that Guy W. Nichols, chairman of the New England Electric System, has been named New Englander of the Year by the New England Council, Inc., the region's leading business and industry association.

Mr. Nichols, whose company provides electric power to more than 1 million customers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, received the award this year in recognition of his many contributions to the New England economy.

I would like to cite a few of those contributions.

Mr. Nichols has been a leader in New England and the Nation in voluntary efforts to convert oil-burning generating units to domestic coal in an economical and environmentally sound manner. Six of his company's generating units have been converted to coal. This has reduced New England's dependence on foreign oil by approximately 14 million barrels per year. By making use of state-of-the-art environmental protection equipment, this conversion to coal has resulted in an improvement in air quality.

Mr. Nichols has helped create more than 1,000 jobs for New England by initiating the construction of New England Electric's own coal-fired, coal carrying ship to deliver coal supplies to its powerplants. This U.S.-flag vessel, which is now operational, is helping assure a reliable, embargo-proof supply of domestic fuel for the company's coal-fired generating units.

Mr. Nichols' was one of the first utility leaders in the Nation to embrace renewable energy sources such as small hydro, wind, and solid waste, as viable power supply options. His company has signed five contracts for purchase of power from trash-burning facilities, for example. To the best of my knowledge, no other utility in the United States has surpassed this record.

Mr. Nichols is also taking a leadership role in the effort to bring relatively low cost surplus hydroelectric power from Quebec to New England. His company will build and finance a major portion of the international transmission tie line between New England and Quebec's extensive hydroelectric facilities. This power will be of great value to New England consumers in terms of lower energy costs.

Mr. Nichols has actively encouraged energy conservation among New England's homeowners, businesses, and industries. This year, his company sponsored a competition for the design of energy-efficient houses suited to New England's unique climate. More than 180 entries were submitted, and the winning designs are now being made available to consumers. Under Mr. Nichols' leadership, New England Electric has also expanded its grant program for weatherization improvements to electrically-heated homes and has demonstrated energy conservation measures to thousands of consumers as its two conservation houses in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Nichols has made an important contribution to the effort to improve

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

the economy of Rhode Island, the New England State which has been particularly hard-hit by high unemployment levels and a decline in industrial activity. Mr. Nichols was a guiding force in the development of his company's multifaceted action plan designed to boost the State's economy. The plan's primary feature is a 20-percent discount on basic electric rates to industries that provide new jobs either through expansion or through the State of new operations in Rhode Island.

I applaud Guy W. Nichols' many contributions to the economic health of the New England region, and am pleased to acknowledge his selection as the New England Council's New Englander of the Year for 1983.●

#### FEDERAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND PUBLIC POLICY: THE BUDGETING LINK

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, capital budgeting is the art of spending wisely. A bill that I have sponsored in the House of Representatives that would provide a more cost effective and rational approach to spending money for public facilities has been cleared by the Public Works Committee and is presently in the Government Operations Committee. Once approved there, it will head to the House floor for a vote.

I thought you might be interested in the following article on capital budgeting entitled "Federal Capital Investments and Public Policy: The Budgeting Link," which was written by Dr. Lawrence A. Gordon of the University of Maryland.

The article follows:

#### FEDERAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND PUBLIC POLICY: THE BUDGETING LINK (By Lawrence A. Gordon)

The federal government's expenditures, like those of most businesses, states, and municipalities, can be classified as either current or capital in nature. Whereas current expenditures relate to items that benefit only the current fiscal year, capital expenditures relate to items that benefit future as well as current years. Thus capital expenditures are usually referred to as "capital investments."

Federal capital investments help determine the future strength and direction of our overall economy. Therefore, it is important that the federal government's decision makers approach these investments with public policy goals in mind. Unfortunately, the public policy implications of capital investments are usually not explicitly considered and thus it is not surprising to find a haphazardly derived, and somewhat deteriorating, infrastructure with respect to federally owned fixed assets such as buildings, highways, and equipment. This situation, and the need for correcting it, has been

noted by many and was recently the subject of an entire General Accounting Office (GAO) report. In discussing the need for improvement, the GAO (1981, p. 95) noted:

"Planning, budgeting, and controlling physical capital is a complex process. Yet, this process can be carried out successfully, as some of the organizations we studied demonstrate. We conclude that a policy-level approach to capital investment must be added to the Federal Government's decision-making, and that sound, up-to-date information is needed to support that approach. . . ."

The lack of a clear policy level approach toward federal capital expenditures is a complicated issue. One important aspect of this issue has to do with the federal government's budgeting practice. More to the point, a clear distinction between current and capital expenditures during the budgeting process will, *ceteris paribus*, facilitate priority setting with respect to capital expenditures. But the federal government prepares a unified budget that does not distinguish capital from current expenditures.<sup>1</sup> Under the unified budgeting approach capital investments are treated as expenses in the period incurred. In contrast, most states, municipalities, and businesses separate capital expenditures from current expenditures during their budgeting process. This separation is accomplished through a dual budget procedure, according to which a detailed budget is prepared for current expenditures and one for capital investment items. Under such an approach, capital investments are initially treated as assets (i.e., capitalized) and subsequently depreciated as current expenditures during the periods in which they are consumed.

The absence of a policy-level approach toward federal capital expenditures has led some to argue that the federal government should abandon its unified budget practice and replace it with a dual budget. Others have argued that the tradeoffs between a dual and a unified budget favor the latter. Consequently, this latter group argues that a policy-level approach toward federal capital expenditures is best achieved by other means (e.g., expanding Special Analysis D in Special Analysis Budget of the United States Government). In a recent briefing document, the GAO (1982) took this position.

At the heart of the controversy concerning a dual versus a unified budget in the federal government are the following seven issues: (1) whether capital expenditures should be financed differently from current expenditures in the federal government, (2) the effect a dual budget would have on reporting the federal government's net worth, (3) the political aspects of not separating federal capital expenditures from current expenditures, (4) the details required on the nation's capital formation, (5) the lack of agreement on an operational definition of capital expenditures, (6) measurement problems, and (7) management control of federal capital investments. These issues, which have been noted by others (Musgrave 1939;

<sup>1</sup> Special Analysis D, in the Special Analysis, Budget of the United States, is the only document that provides an analysis of federal capital investments. As anyone who has carefully examined this document knows, however, it has at least two fundamental flaws. First, it is prepared after the fact, thereby having little or no impact on national priority setting during the budgeting process. Second, even as an after-the-fact document, it is not a comprehensive statement of total federal capital investments.

Goode and Birnbaum 1956; Comiez 1966), are briefly discussed below.<sup>2</sup>

The first issue listed above, financing expenditures, has its origin in fiscal policy. Those advocating the separation of capital from current expenditures often claim that long-term borrowing is appropriate for capital expenditures, whereas current expenditures should be financed through current revenues. The rationale for such a government borrowing rule usually hinges on the fact that future generations benefit from capital expenditures and thus it is fair to expect them to pay part of the costs. Critics of the dual budgeting system claim that long-term debt financing of capital expenditures produces an inflationary bias because taxing to cover expenditures is generally less inflationary than borrowing. Furthermore, it is often noted that by associating long-term debt with capital expenditures one is mixing up financing with operating decisions.

The second issue listed above, reporting the federal government's net worth, has its origin in profit-oriented accounting. Advocates often claim that one of the advantages of a dual budget is that it parallels the private accounting treatment of capitalizing and depreciating expenditures, which generate benefits over future periods, and showing such assets on the statement of financial position. Such an approach would thus facilitate the assessment of the federal government's net worth. Critics of the dual budgeting procedure usually claim that the "balance sheet" approach used in the private sector does not have the same value for the public sector.

The third issue underlying the arguments for and against a divided budget has to do with political aspects of government expenditures. Proponents often argue that a comprehensive budget ignores the asset acquisition aspect of capital expenditures and thus overemphasizes the notion of deficit financing. Their claim is that capital expenditures, which may be covered by long-term borrowing, should not be considered as contributing to the operating budget's deficit. Consequently, the deficit of concern should, according to this line of reasoning, result from only current expenditures, which decrease the government's net worth.<sup>3</sup> Such a philosophy, if accepted, would surely make government expenditures on capital items politically more palatable. In contrast, opponents of the dual budgeting system normally argue that the political ramifications of such a procedure would be blatant government overexpenditures.

The fourth fundamental issue underlying the arguments for and against the dual budget concept concerns information on capital formation. Advocates often claim that a divided budget would result in valuable information in terms of the formation of capital in the economy. But as the critics of a divided budget point out, a separate capital budget is not essential to gathering information on capital formation.

The fifth and sixth issues underlying the arguments for and against the dual budget concern a definition of capital expenditures and measurement problems. The distinction between capital and current expenditures is crucial to the implementation of a divided

<sup>2</sup> Goode and Birnbaum (1956) provide an excellent discussion of these issues.

<sup>3</sup> This approach would have significant implications for debate concerning whether the federal government should have a balanced budget.



budget. Unfortunately, numerous questions arise in this connection. For example, How should investments in human capital be handled? How does one determine if an expenditure really generates future benefits? Even if an expenditure does result in future benefits, the question arises as to the time horizon of these benefits. Furthermore, the measurement of periodic depreciation on capital expenditures is a particularly sticky issue.

Finally, it is often noted that a separate capital budget will result in better management control. A separate capital budget, and the accompanying depreciation charges, would highlight whether capital assets are being used in the most productive manner.

The debate concerning the merits of separately budgeting for capital expenditures has been carried on largely by economists, public administrators, lawyers, political scientists, and politicians. With the exception of the GAO, accountants have been conspicuous by their absence from this debate. Yet it should be obvious that many of the issues surrounding the controversy squarely fall within the domain of accounting. Such issues as defining capital expenditures, measuring depreciation, financing assets, and management control of capital investments have long been a part of the heartland of accounting research. Unfortunately the expertise of accounting researchers in these areas has been only sparsely applied to the federal government—a situation that seems long overdue for change.<sup>4</sup> By addressing these issues accountants cannot only shed new light on the dual versus the unified budget debate but, more important, can aid in the development of a policy-level approach toward federal capital expenditures. Whether arguing for a dual budget or some modified version of the extant unified budget practice, the resolution of most of the aforementioned issues is a necessary although not sufficient condition for the development of a sound policy-level approach toward federal capital expenditures. Accounting researchers surely have a role to play in this arena, and we hope some of our readers will take up this challenge.

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<sup>4</sup>In contrast, accountants have been involved in such issues at the state and municipal levels, where dual budgeting practices are the rule rather than the exception. The establishment of the GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) will likely further strengthen the involvement by accountants in such issues at the state and municipal levels (Gordon and Hamer, 1983).

Special Analysis, Budget of the United States Government.●

## SOVIET WATCH

## HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, in 1935, the noted historian, Will Durant, wrote:

For barbarism is always around civilization, amid it and beneath it, ready to engulf it . . . Barbarism is like the jungle; it never admits its defeat; it waits patiently for centuries to recover the territory it has lost.

In all the history chronicled in Durant's monumental, 11-volume work, "The Story of Civilization," in no place or time has this statement been more true than in the history of the Soviet Union and its client states.

As E. J. Dillion observed in 1930:

Sovietism is no mere philosophy content to assert itself or even indoctrinate others by convincing, persuading, or cajoling them . . . (it is) first of all a relentless destroyer of the roots of past culture, religious, social, pedagogical, and also of those champions of that culture who remain true to it, refusing to be converted and live.

So it is that the leadership of the Soviet Union, from Lenin to Andropov, have been men of unrestrained brutality who have progressively, patiently, driven back the boundaries of civilization, both Western and Eastern, with a relentless sword of blood and horror, allowing the jungle of barbarism to reclaim the Earth, masked by mendacity, propaganda, and the kindly face of socialism.

The following material is presented as another evidence.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 26, 1983]

## SLAUGHTER OF AFGHANS BY SOVIETS REPORTED

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN.—A former Afghan diplomat said yesterday Soviet troops slaughtered 126 villagers in Afghanistan—mostly old men, women and children, by lobbing grenades in their houses, stabbing them with bayonets or shooting them.

Habibullah Karzai, a former Afghan diplomat living in the Pakistan border town of Quetta, said in an interview survivors told him 51 villagers in Kolchabad were killed Oct. 13, apparently in retaliation for guerrilla attacks on Soviets earlier in the week.

"The tragedy is that almost all the victims were old men, women and children," he said.

"When the mujahedeen (guerrillas) launch an attack they never return to their villages—they always seek safety in the hills."

Survivors told him Soviets also killed 75 civilians Oct. 13 in nearby Moshkizai and Timor Kalacha, on the outskirts of Kandahar city in southeastern Afghanistan.

The report could not be confirmed independently.

Karzai, who represented the Kabul government at the United Nations in 1972, is a resistance member directing guerrilla operations in the Kandahar area. His reports have proved credible in the past.

The Soviet attacks appear to have been triggered by a string of guerrilla ambushes in which scores of Soviet troopers were killed and a large quantity of military equipment was destroyed, the sources said.

Afghans in the area reported that a guerrilla attack on a Soviet troop convoy outside Istalef on Oct. 17 wiped out about a dozen armored personnel carriers, killing at least 36 Soviets, the diplomatic sources said.

Karzai said guerrillas attacked Soviet convoys when troops began installing military outposts around Kandahar the week of Oct. 9.

In two attacks, Moslem rebels managed to destroy 18 tanks and armored vehicles, he said, adding two helicopters transported Soviet dead and wounded back to Kandahar.

The area north of the capital bombed by the Soviets is vital for control of the road toward the Soviet Union.

Sources said half the houses and most of the bazaar area in Istalef were flattened by the attack in which Moslem rebels also knocked out several Soviet armored vehicles.

The town had a population of 2,000 to 2,500, the sources added.

They said Soviet forces had looted money, jewelry, rugs and food.

About 100,000 Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in December 1979 to install the pro-Moscow regime of Babrak Karmal.

"For four years the Russians have been bombing towns and villages, killing women and children. How is that different from bayoneting people or blowing up houses with grenades?" asked Zia Javad, a resistance sympathizer.

"You will be shocked if I tell you that time and again the Russians have taken their prisoners for helicopter rides. When they reach a high altitude they toss them out. When are you Westerners going to believe the Russians are capable of such things?"●

## CRISIS OF COMPETENCE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

## HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an excellent letter to the editor that appeared in the October 31, 1983, Wall Street Journal. Mr. C. William Fischer, a former Assistant Secretary of Education and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy, responded to a Journal article describing the crisis of competence in the public service. As Mr. Fischer so accurately points out, this crisis comes not from a lack of skill or dedication on the part of Federal employees, but as a direct result of the attacks and neglect of many of our political leaders toward our Government work force.

The article follows:

## GOVERNMENT AND CAREER EMPLOYEES

Your Page-one article Busy Bureaucrats (Sept. 22) aptly describes a crisis of competence in the public service. The competent and hardworking civil servants described by

Reporter Birnbaum are indeed an endangered species. However, the predators are often those who seek and hold high public office.

There is mounting evidence that, in the U.S., many political leaders are having the effect, if not the intent, or arson when it comes to career government employees. Don't misunderstand, they are not burning them out with needed challenges and strong demands for excellent performance; they are turning them out through demoralization. Career federal employees are now paid about 21.5 percent less than their peers in the private sector according to a Federal determination based upon a recent survey by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In response to that hard evidence of accumulated neglect, President Reagan has recommended a 3.5 percent raise delayed three months into the fiscal year. Federal retirement benefits, which were always at best a form of deferred compensation, have recently been cut after reliance was placed on them by long-term employees. Political aspirants, and even incumbents, continue to run down those career employees who can either help or hinder them if they win and have to perform.

Since 1980, 1,400 of 20 percent of the key Federal Senior Executive Service have left government.

In their recent book, "In Search of Excellence," authors Peters and Waterman convincingly document the fact that, like the ancient Roman army at its best, those U.S. corporations, which are having the greatest success against domestic and international competition do so by giving serious attention to the care, feeding, and motivation of their human resources. That is, they work hard at challenging, training, rewarding, and listening to their employees—at all levels.

Recent surveys of top government and corporate administrators by Professors Schmidt and Posner, of the University of Santa Clara's School of Business, show the natural results of this contrasting employee treatment by the private and public sectors. In short, among federal executives, 71 percent said they would advise competent young people to seek careers in the private sector; 58 percent were "generally pessimistic" about prospects for rewarding government work in the next 10 to 15 years; one-third said they did not expect to be with their present organization three years from now.

In sharp contrast, the same two researchers found that top business leaders were very optimistic about personal and general prospects in the private sector including great change and innovation. This perception mirrors the findings of Peters and Waterman.

Last Jan. 16th, the present form of the U.S. Civil Service celebrated its 100th anniversary. Hopefully, we will never return to the "spoils system," but federal political leaders, candidates for the Presidency, and especially incumbents, can be institutional Luddites or they can infuse the 2.8 million federal workers with the challenge of mission and the meaning of earned rewards.

The business world understands this. Isn't it time that political leaders start to tell the public that, if we do not treat career public servants as though good government and the tax-payers' trust depend on them, the result will be a self-fulfilling prophecy? ●

## ROPER POLL ON UNITED NATIONS

### HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Association recently released the results of a public opinion poll conducted by the Roper Organization.

Given the recent public debate over the United Nations, I am taking the liberty to provide for the RECORD a summary of the findings of that survey, in the hope that it might be useful to the Members of this body in understanding public attitudes toward the United Nations. The summary follows:

DIRECTIONS FOR THE U.N.: U.S. PUBLIC OPINION ON THE UNITED NATIONS—RESULTS OF THE 1983 ROPER POLL COMMISSIONED BY UNA-USA, SEPTEMBER 1983

#### SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Americans have once again reaffirmed their belief that the United Nations plays a constructive role in U.S. foreign policy. They recognize a tremendous need for enhancing international stability and promoting economic development and see the U.N. as an appropriate vehicle for accomplishing these tasks. A clear majority of the American people finds that "enough common ground exists on most issues to make it worthwhile for the United States to work within the U.N." or that "decisions taken by U.N. members are largely compatible with our own interests." In addition, a near majority wants the United States to pursue active engagement in the U.N. in order to "work for agreements on major global issues that are acceptable to the broadest number of countries possible."

In terms of the American public's agenda for the U.N., the results are rather clear cut—strive for consensus agreements in the U.N. to reduce the danger of superpower conflict, strengthen human rights, conserve natural resources, and speed economic development.

The attitudes expressed in the Roper Poll cut across all groups in the population, ranging from conservative to liberal, from Republican to Democrat. Indeed, the "common ground" position and the "consensus" position represent not only the first choice of the total sample, but even more significantly, they represent the first choice of everyone of the forty population subgroups tabulated. Opinion is also remarkably uniform throughout the country on giving the UN more power to deal with the priority tasks listed above.

An important conclusion from this year's Roper Poll is that fewer people appear to be dissatisfied with the UN than was true in the past. Indeed, the number of respondents asserting that the United Nations is doing a poor job is less in 1983 than it was three years ago when UNA-USA conducted its last Roper Poll, and more think the UN is doing a fair job (46%) than think it is doing a poor job (37%). At the same time, a smaller percent of the population is supportive of increasing US participation in the UN than

was the case in 1980,<sup>1</sup> although a majority is still in favor of either maintaining current levels of activity or increasing the US role in the UN. When the UN acts contrary to perceived American interests, however, there is a clear mandate for curtailing financial support for specific UN programs.

Despite disappointments with the past, there still exists a consistently strong constituency for strengthening the United Nations. Well over 60% of the American people believe that the UN should be given more power to reduce the danger of superpower confrontation, enhance human rights, and conserve natural resources. In addition, over 50% believe the UN should play a greater role in helping poor countries develop. Of the seven specific issues listed, in no case did the public feel that the UN ought to have less power to deal with the problem.

The groups which give the United Nations the greatest degree of support are the following:

- Stronger with women than men;
- Stronger with under 60 year olds than over 60;
- Stronger with above average incomes than below;
- Stronger outside the South than in it;
- Stronger with Democrats and Independents than Republicans;
- Stronger with liberals than conservatives; and
- Stronger with political/social actives than with others.

These are the major conclusions of a poll recently conducted by the Roper Organization for UNA-USA. This poll was commissioned in June 1983 as part of UNA's program on Multilateral Issues and Institutions and updates an earlier 1980 survey of American perceptions of the UN and the US role in the United Nations. ●

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during House consideration of H.R. 2867, legislation to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act, I was absent for the recorded vote on an amendment which strikes the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency to litigate cases if the Justice Department fails to act within 150 days.

Had I been present, I would have voted against this amendment. ●

<sup>1</sup> See "Analysis of Data in the Roper Poll on U.S. Public Attitudes towards Foreign Affairs" (Background Paper prepared by UNA-USA, October 1980), cited by Paul Martin, "U.S. Public Opinion and the U.N.," in Toby Trister Gati (ed.), "The U.S., the U.N. and the Management of Global Change" (New York: New York University Press, 1983).



## OUR PRESENCE IN LEBANON

## HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have been chosen to give the Democratic response to the President's radio message on October 29. The text of my remarks follows:

This is Congressman Lee Hamilton. I represent the people of the Ninth District of Indiana.

In the wake of the ghastly terrorist attack which claimed the lives of over 225 Marines in Beirut, many people are confused about American involvement in Lebanon, what the Marines are defending there, and why they need to stay.

In looking at these questions we must first put American involvement in Lebanon into proper perspective. We should avoid overstating what we are trying to do. Our goals in Lebanon are worthy and are important to the peace process in the Middle East, but accomplishing a united, sovereign Lebanon is NOT, in and of itself, vital to the security of the United States.

How long must the Marines stay? If we say we will stay until Lebanon is a stable country and Syria no longer a threat, our commitment is too open. If we say the Marines will stay a fixed number of days or weeks, our commitment is too feeble, and we hand our adversaries the ability to outmaneuver us. Perhaps it is best for us to say that when the Lebanese are on the road to national reconciliation and a better security system is available in the country, our Marines will be on their way home.

The United States needs a diversified strategy in Lebanon in order to withdraw the Marines before the 18-month deadline worked out by the President and the Congress.

Six goals should be the focus of American policy:

The first is an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. We must press hard for agreements for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops, Palestinian guerrillas and other nationals.

Second, we must work with urgency to restart the whole Middle East peace process. That process cannot wait for developments in Lebanon. Achieving progress in these broader Middle East peace talks may be one way to move toward peace in Lebanon.

Third, the process of national reconciliation must get underway in a conference of all Lebanese factions. A conference will likely begin Monday in Geneva. Out of this conference must come the critical compromises Lebanon needs if it is to survive. Such compromises must lead to a broadly based government of national unity, backed by international economic assistance. American diplomats can help this process along, but only Lebanese leaders can make it succeed. If Lebanese leaders do not see it that way, the Marines will be useful no longer and should be withdrawn. Strong pressure to compromise must be put on all factions in Lebanon. They must understand that their choice is unity or anarchy, and that the hour is late. It is their nation, not ours, whose future is on the line.

Fourth, an acceptable security structure could be built up around a better trained and equipped Lebanese army, depoliticized and organized to reflect the religious mosaic

of the nation. Military aid from a number of nations could be made available to the Lebanese army. Soldiers of disinterested countries, which the Lebanese factions perceive as neutral, could be rotated through the multinational force, keeping it in place as long as it was needed but allowing the Marines to depart more quickly than would have been possible otherwise.

Fifth, in the days just ahead, we must strengthen security for the Marines in Beirut. We can not accept the notion that nothing can be done to protect the Marines from kamikaze tactics. There is no higher priority in the Middle East than the protection of their lives.

Finally, we should make a prompt, careful investigation of the terrorist attack, which may have been launched by a small group of fanatics seeking to create anarchy for their own purposes. They should be dealt with before their twisted vision for Lebanon overwhelms the sensible vision of most Lebanese.

The mission of the Marines now on the ground in Lebanon should also be put into perspective. The Marines are not in Lebanon to tip the balance of power. They are there as one element among several to help achieve stability. Their mission remains one of keeping the peace, not fighting a war.

They are symbols of our commitment to the Lebanese people and to a sovereign, independent Lebanon. Withdrawing them immediately would make hollow our insistence that diplomacy be given a chance. What we have worked for, and what those men have died for, would be jeopardized, if not lost. The Soviet Union would gain in its efforts to dominate Lebanon. Syria would not honor its pledge to pull its troops out, nor would it end its support of rebel factions or its collaboration with Iran. Israel's northern border would be more vulnerable. Moderate Arab states would be alienated from us. Our general influence in the Middle East would sink while the influence of radicals rose. We would also have more difficulties in restarting Middle East peace talks. The road to peace in the Middle East has always been strewn with formidable obstacles.

As a great power, the United States must shoulder the responsibility that accompanies power. We cannot walk away from Lebanon and expect the world to be the same again.●

## SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIONS IN GRENADA

## HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the following editorial from the Jacksonville Journal of Jacksonville, Fla., which pays deserved tribute to the President for his decisive action in protecting American citizens in Grenada. The editorial reads as follows:

## TINY GRENADA WAS A BIG THREAT

Although the U.S. invasion of Grenada seems to have been planned before the slaughter of more than 200 U.S. Marines and Navy men in Beirut on Sunday, it may prove to be an irony of history that the United States followed up, and quickly, a

tactical defeat in the Mideast with a strategic victory in the Caribbean Sea.

Whatever the degree, if any, of Soviet complicity in the Beirut bombing, there is no doubt that the intent of that barbaric act would have served the Kremlin's strategic interests in the Mideast.

The intent, without a doubt, was to inflict such a heavy loss of life on the United States that the Reagan administration would be forced by domestic political pressure to withdraw the U.S. peacekeeping force from Beirut. Reagan said quickly and firmly he would not. Thus the Soviets are no closer to their strategic goal of dominating the Mideast at the expense of U.S. influence there.

Grenada, tiny as it is, is an entirely different matter. It is of great strategic importance to the Soviets, therefore Soviet control of Grenada is a great strategic threat to the United States—indeed, all of the Western Hemisphere.

Grenada is the third point in a triangle—Cuba and Nicaragua being the other two points—that can control shipping throughout the Caribbean. Ships entering the Caribbean must pass through narrow "choke points." Military domination of that triangle can give an enemy of this country awesome power in a war over shipping in the Caribbean, because so much vital cargo for the United States traverses that water.

It is hardly in the military interest of the United States to allow the Caribbean, in effect, to become a "Soviet lake." And it is incredible that tiny Grenada was building an airport with a 9,000-foot runway with the help of armed Cuban workers in order to boost its tourist trade, as Grenada claimed. (A recent Heritage Foundation study said Grenada was not making "any efforts" to build hotels, without which tourism cannot be developed.) It is reasonable to believe, then, that Grenada was being developed frantically by the Soviets and their clients to complete that triangle of military dominance over the Caribbean.

Since a coup last week in Grenada brought a regime into power that President Reagan called "a brutal group of leftist thugs," Grenada had been turned into a virtual prison for everyone there, with a 24-hour "shoot on sight" curfew in effect. Whether Americans on Grenada were in actual danger is the focus of critics of the invasion—some of whom are our friends but many of whom seem incredibly agitated in view of their lack of concern over Soviet barbarism in Afghanistan.

Let them rave: Reagan has sent two clear messages to the Kremlin this week that he will not be content with mere U.S. hand-wringing while the Soviet Union uses every form of brutality to advance its imperialist policies.●

## NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

## HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, time and again, national attention is focused on the giant strides made by the State of North Carolina in improving the quality of public education.

Notable among my State's accomplishments is establishment of the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics in Durham. This renowned institution offers its students advanced courses and a rigorous academic environment, thus serving to help meet our Nation's future trained work force requirements while each year providing hundreds of young people with unparalleled educational opportunities.

A recent article in the Christian Science Monitor describes this school's unique program, and I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 21, 1983]

**NORTH CAROLINA'S LAUNCHING PAD FOR  
GIFTED STUDENTS**  
(By Craig Savage)

DURHAM, N.C.—The North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics has come a long way since September 1980. At that time, dedication ceremonies for the new school had to be held outdoors because the buildings that were to house it were too dilapidated.

Born of the crisis in science and math education in the United States and nurtured by a governor whose commitment to education reform extends to taking time to tutor a student for an hour every Monday morning, the NCSSM has flourished as both a haven and a launching pad for the gifted. It's also a resource for the entire state.

The institution is a two-year residential high school for juniors and seniors who have shown a special aptitude or potential for science and math. Selected from high schools across the state, the 400 students are brought together on the school's campus in Durham. They take several science and math courses a year as well as courses in the humanities, arts, and language.

Framed by ancient oaks, the former hospital and outbuildings form a natural campus setting. The buildings are open, bright, and breezy. Most of the facilities on the 27-acre plot have been, or are in the process of being, renovated. Plans call for construction of a gymnasium and biological research pond. (Legislators are more apt to fund a "biological research pond" than a "lake," students say).

The idyllic setting belies the acrimonious legislative debate that greeted the original proposal to found such a school. There was concern that the institution would, by definition, become an elitist ivory tower for the young; that it would siphon off top students and teachers; and that it would draw away badly needed funds from the bulk of public schools.

F. Borden Mace, principal and deputy director of the school, tackles the elitism charge head on. "What would we do in music or sports if we didn't support an elite? No one questions it there. They just seem to question it when we get around to academics. There is growing evidence that it's the interaction of very bright kids with very bright kids that's the most important contribution that we're making."

In fact, administrators have built in a rigid set of extracurricular requirements to ensure that the students understand that with the privilege of attending the school comes added responsibility. Each student

spends four hours a week on work service, everything from washing dishes to raking leaves. Students graduate from menial labor to become teacher aides, lab assistants, and tutors. In addition, every junior has to give community service, tutoring elementary students, or visiting senior citizens.

The string of successes the young school has notched so far are impressive. One hundred percent of the graduates were accepted last year into some of the leading colleges and universities in the country. Most of the students qualified for advance-placement credits, and the graduating class of fewer than 200 was offered a total of about \$1.5 million in merit scholarships. Another mark of success: Louisiana just opened a similar school in September, using the same basic curriculum and list of textbooks.

But for the state legislators who fund the schools, and the taxpayers that administrators ultimately answer to, the fact that the school is highly beneficial to the student who attend it is not enough. A second, tacit obligation is seen—to spread the wealth.

Administrators have devised a series of outreach programs to do just that. Much of the specialized equipment that corporations have donated to the North Carolina school is shared throughout the year with other local schools. There are special summer workshops for teachers from all over the state, and also conferences. Teachers and administrators also act as consultants to local schools.

This summer, because of costs associated with bringing some of the teachers to the campus, the program went on the road. And to the delight of school administrators, teachers who had been through the summer program the year before were used to teach the new crop of teachers who were seeking additional training.

Despite their best efforts, administrators are still having to justify the \$3.5 million a year their budget drains from state coffers. They argue, in the first place, that their funding comes not from the overall state education budget, but from a special fund in the governor's budget.

The school has also raised more than \$7 million from private donors, "new" money that would not have been attracted otherwise, and money which, through the school's outreach program, will eventually benefit all the schools in the state.

It is no accident that the school was placed on one corner of the much-publicized Research Triangle Park, the high-tech research park that has attracted some of the top corporations in the country. In addition to tapping Triangle companies for talent, cash, and hardware, the school places upwards of 90 students in internship slots with various companies. Still, neither the companies nor the school expects to see a direct return on corporate investment.

"We are not set up to be a feeder school that will turn out engineers and researchers who will then go to companies in North Carolina," says NCSSM director Charles R. Eilber. "We are not a trade school for IBM."

The school took on the residential component entirely by necessity—the distances across the state making daily commutation an impossibility—but that doesn't mean living-in hasn't become a vital part of the educational process at the school.

Says Mr. Eilber: "I think it's a crime that throughout this country the lights go off at 3:30 in most high schools and the kids get on buses and go home. The library doors are closed 10 minutes after the last bells ring; the computers are shut down. I think com-

munities ought to make available this marvelous resource of time that we have here."

Just as important as making resources available to the students is bringing them together with their peers, a practice administrators find helps unlock potential.

"We try to have a bias-free, culturally enriched environments," says Mr. Mace. "We not only mean the usual biases, but one more that is often overlooked, and that is an anti-intellectual bias. Very often those among the brightest in their class may have had to conceal that fact. You don't have to do that here."

David Petranick, a junior from Concord, N.C., speaks directly to the issue. "At my old school if you said, 'I'm going to study,' some guy would say, 'You think you're so smart,' and would think you were stuck up. Here you can study with other people and talk about it and it's no big deal." ●

**NUCLEAR WAR: SCIENTISTS SAY  
EVERYONE LOSES**

**HON. BOB CARR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, a number of prominent scientists have just released the results of a study of the long-term effects of nuclear war. Their conclusion, which has been endorsed by other scientists reviewing their data, is that even a limited nuclear war will put so much dust into the atmosphere that all life in the Northern Hemisphere and eventually the world would be threatened.

Their results are clear and sobering. There can be no "winnable" nuclear war when the Sun's rays are blocked out for weeks or months after such a war. It will make no difference that a war is limited, for the results will be virtually the same. The long, dark night which will descend upon the Earth after a nuclear war will be a night of extinction.

This morning's Washington Post contains a summary of the study. I urge my colleagues to read it and consider its conclusions.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 1, 1983]

**SCIENTISTS SAY NUCLEAR WAR COULD CAUSE  
CLIMATIC DISASTER**

(By Philip J. Hilts)

Nuclear war involving most of the long-range missiles in the U.S. and Soviet arsenals could trigger a global climatic disaster that could wipe out billions of people and perhaps mankind, scientists said yesterday.

For the first time scientists released evidence that the detonation of 100 megatons would trigger a "dark nuclear winter" during which a cloud of debris would begin to block the sun and cause temperatures to plunge.

If a nuclear war reached 5,000 megatons—a massive exchange that would involve almost all the long-range missiles on both sides—temporary ice-age conditions over at least half the Earth would be inevitable, a scientific conference here was told.



Until recently, scientists had not calculated in detail what would happen to the world's climate after a nuclear war.

But over the past 18 months European and American scientists have made the calculations repeatedly, using mathematical models of the atmosphere and powerful computers.

More than 100 eminent scientists, including Nobel laureates David Baltimore and Hans Bethe, Los Alamos National Laboratory theoretician Carson Mark and sociobiologist Edward O. Wilson, have reviewed the work and endorsed its conclusions, according to Cornell astronomer Carl Sagan, one of the leaders of the group.

The world's nuclear arsenal contains between 12,000 and 15,000 megatons, scientists said. Each megaton is equal to 1 million tons of TNT. The bomb that destroyed Hiroshima was equivalent to 12,500 tons of TNT.

Sagan said that a war in which 5,000 megatons were detonated would produce the following:

About 225 million tons of smoke would be spewed into the air over several days, enough to blanket the Northern Hemisphere and block out more than 90 percent of the sun's light.

At least half the Earth would become dark as night. Temperatures would plunge between 40 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit, freezing standing water to a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The temperature would remain below zero for up to three months, and probably would not return to normal for more than a year.

The lack of sun would probably eliminate photosynthesis, the ability of plants to turn sunlight into energy, the key process that supports life on Earth. The conditions would kill plant life and, in turn, animals that feed on plants. Thus, carnivorous animals could starve. The entire food chain might collapse.

Though previous studies of nuclear war have suggested that the Southern Hemisphere would be relatively unaffected, new calculations of climatic circulation show that the pall of smoke could spread to that hemisphere.

The amount of radiation deposited great distances from nuclear blasts has apparently been underestimated by tenfold.

Finally, after the years of darkness and cold another danger would emerge: chemical reactions from nuclear blasts would cause a major breakdown of the ozone layer of the atmosphere. Ozone protects the Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. More ultraviolet radiation would damage the vision and immune systems of any surviving animals.

The detonation of 5,000 megatons would require the United States to fire almost all its long-range submarine and land-based missiles and for the Soviets to fire about half of theirs.

One of the more surprising findings of the scientists' report is that there appears to be a "nuclear-war threshold," above which global catastrophe would be triggered. That level comes roughly at 100 megatons.

Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, in his somber keynote address at a two-day scientific conference on the world after nuclear war, said, "It is highly significant that a large group of distinguished biologists has reached a thoughtful consensus on the ecological consequences of nuclear war."

The studies paint quite a different picture of the climatic effects of nuclear war than

had previously been drawn. Kennedy quoted from a pamphlet on nuclear war now distributed by the government that states flatly, "Ecological imbalances that would make normal life impossible are not to be expected."●

## HUD DOES IT AGAIN

### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, when the Subcommittee on Housing of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, chaired by the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ, holds its hearing and investigation at 10 a.m., Thursday morning, November 3, in room 2128 of the Rayburn Office Building, they will be examining the very serious matter in Dallas involving the Department of Housing and Urban Development relative to an October 14 meeting here in Washington between HUD officials and Dallas Mayor Starke Taylor.

At that meeting, Mayor Taylor was informed by HUD Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs June Koch that the Dallas Housing Authority must dispose of 1,000 public housing units in West Dallas before the Federal Government will approve the sale of the Washington Place project in Dallas.

This blatant and arrogant misuse of Government power—to force a city to completely abandon 1,000 public housing units in one of its most distressed areas—has now, since the airing of HUD outrageous demands, been followed by an unfortunate, but understandable, decision by DHA as a result of HUD's position.

HUD's actions have now forced the Washington Place to be taken from the bargaining table, where the Baylor University Medical Center was seeking to purchase the project.

This new development—the failure of Washington Place negotiations—prompted the Dallas Morning News to editorialize on the Washington Place and West Dallas subject matter this morning.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the Morning News editorial:

[From the Dallas Morning News, Nov. 1, 1983]

#### WASHINGTON PLACE—ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

The abandoned sale of the Washington Place housing project in East Dallas is another sorry example of the damage that foot-dragging federal bureaucrats can wreak when they do not want to make a decision.

After nearly a year of negotiating, the Dallas Housing Authority board finally has said "enough" and scrapped plans to sell Washington Place to the Baylor University Medical Center.

In sports terms, DHA board members realized they could not win the game because federal officials in Washington, D.C. kept moving the goal posts. There are many

losers in this story. The DHA has lost \$9 million from the sale of the property, which could have been plowed back into much-needed repairs at other housing projects. Baylor Medical Center now will have to revise expansion plans for its facilities. And tenants of Washington Place are stuck in dilapidated housing that needs millions of dollars in renovation.

Throughout the sales talks, officials at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development have treated Washington Place as if it were a political hot potato that would go away if they delayed the matter long enough.

Mayor Starke Taylor and DHA representatives never seemed to know what new stipulations they would face each time HUD officials sat down to discuss the Washington Place proposal. The final straw probably came last month when Taylor said a HUD representative told him the sale would be predicated upon the divestiture of some 1,000 uninhabitable federal housing units in West Dallas.

The unfair tactics employed by HUD have provided a disturbing message for all major cities that are trying to get a handle on their low-income-housing problems. In effect, HUD officials have warned they will not look kindly on innovative ways to find more dollars for rehabilitation for the seriously deteriorated housing projects here.

For the Dallas Housing Authority, the lesson has been an expensive one that should not go unchallenged. The DHA has wasted hundreds of thousands of dollars in work hours on the aborted Washington Place sales proposal. The bill for this ill-fated plan should go directly to the people at HUD who are responsible for the failure.

Let us hope that the DHA board will stick to its request for a lawsuit, if necessary, to gain full restitution from HUD for the cost of the Washington Place fiasco. The compensation will not restore the lost goals of the proposed sale. But it will make the federal government pay the bill for the disservice HUD has done all of the others involved.●

## THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of drug abuse in our Nation has reached epidemic proportions, particularly among our young people. The staggering statistics indicate that substance abuse in America is the highest of any developed nation in the world. Over one-third of all Americans try an illicit drug before they finish high school; over one-third have illicitly used drugs other than marijuana. One in sixteen high school seniors smokes marijuana on a daily basis, and 34 percent of high school seniors regularly abuse drugs.

The single leading cause of death among 15- to 24-year-olds is drunk driving, and about 1 in 16 high school seniors drinks alcohol daily, with 41 percent regularly abusing alcohol.

Most of these people began chemical use between the ages of 11 and 14.

These statistics indicate to us that our young people need help—now. For a nation which has a remarkably high standard of living, our standard of drug abuse is also unbelievably high. What will happen to our young people who find they cannot face their teen years without drinks or drugs? What will happen to our Nation when these young people assume the reins of the future?

I know that the American people want to help; parents want to help their children, and society in general would like to abolish the scourge of drug abuse before it is too late. As a Member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I am pleased that many people in our Nation are becoming aware of the tragedy of drug abuse and are mobilizing against it.

On November 2 and November 9, the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), in conjunction with Metropolitan Life Foundation and the Richard King Mellon Foundation will present a two-part television special called "The Chemical People." First Lady Nancy Reagan has generously given of her time and energy to appear in this important program, as well as having promoted it in the weeks prior to broadcast.

"The Chemical People" is designed to combat school-age drug and alcohol abuse and it will be aired on 300 PBS stations nationwide. Public Broadcast System has organized over 10,000 "town meetings" in the cities where the television program will be shown, where local options, problems and solutions can be discussed on a community level. It is hoped that local task forces will be formed to educate and motivate people to take action against substance abuse.

The National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, a parents' group deeply involved in the issue of drug and alcohol abuse among young people, was instrumental in the planning and publicizing of "The Chemical People" program.

In my congressional district, New York's 22d Congressional District, I am pleased to report that we have a very active group of dedicated people who have volunteered to serve on our 22d Congressional District Advisory Committee on Narcotics Trafficking and Substance Abuse. Our advisory group is composed of people from all walks of life, representing parents, teachers, students, health professionals, law enforcement officers, clergy, attorneys, and other interested citizens all or whom are dedicated to the goal of eliminating drug abuse as a way of life among our young people.

On June 11, our advisory committee met with Federal and State experts in the field of narcotics abuse and con-

trol. The panel reporting to the advisory committee included Tom Cash, associate special agent in charge, New York Field Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Rayburn Hesse, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, Department of State; Bernard McColgan, Chief of Prevention, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); Kathleen Coughlin, deputy director, training and resource development, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services; Tom Sullivan, contract manager for New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services, Region 6; Anthony Di Benedetto, chief, Drug Education Bureau, New York State Education Department; and Dennis Zimmerman, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Service's Bureau of Government and Community Relations.

These representatives told our advisory committee that the problem of drug abuse is indeed the most critical health problem our Nation is facing today. Drug abuse is a national problem which affects every aspect of our lives, and which is becoming a way of life among too many of our young people. We heard that while narcotics are illegally smuggled into our Nation, as long as there is a demand for the drugs by our young people, foreign nations are literally going to make a killing. We must stop drugs at the source, before they find their way into our Nation.

Our district drug advisory committee will be holding its next meeting on November 19 at the Monroe-Woodbury Middle School in Central Valley, N.Y., at which time we will hear from representatives of the White Plains, N.Y., School District who will report on their successful drug education programs. I am pleased that so many of our citizens in our region have taken such an active role in helping to combat drug abuse.

If the war on drug abuse is going to be won, then citizens throughout our Nation must organize to help combat this deadly menace. In this regard, the President today signed Senate Joint Resolution 57, designating November 2 through 9 as "National Drug Abuse Education Week." Combating drug trafficking and drug abuse is not just for 1 week but is a never-ending 365-day battle that requires the best efforts of all of us to help eliminate this scourge of all mankind.

I urge all of our colleagues to participate in this nationwide effort to raise the public's consciousness of the need to combat this threat to the youth of our Nation. ●

## CLOVERLEAF LANES: COMMUNITY SPIRIT TO SPARE

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the private sector has a responsibility to local communities, and I am pleased to take note of one businessman in my congressional district who is giving back to the community as much as, if not more than, he has received.

John I. Smith is the owner of the Cloverleaf Lanes located in north Dade County. Cloverleaf, however, is more than a place to go bowling. It serves as a community center as well.

John Smith is a real man of vision who seeks to improve the lives of this north Dade neighbors. I have been working with him on a proposal for a commuter rail system that would connect Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. Such an ambitious project would bring many benefits to south Florida, and if we are successful in bringing it to fruition, it will be largely because of the efforts of John Smith.

A recent article in the Miami Herald described the many community activities carried out at Cloverleaf Lanes, and I would like to bring it to my colleagues' attention as an excellent example of what the private sector can do in the community.

The article follows:

### CLOVERLEAF LANES: COMMUNITY SPIRIT TO SPARE

(By Chris Vaughan)

Bowling is the business of record at Cloverleaf Lanes, but as the Cloverleaf "family" celebrate the establishment's 25th anniversary this week, the talk centers not on tenspins but on community.

More than 12,000 people pass through Cloverleaf each week, and most of them aren't rolling balls, says John I. Smith, the lone survivor of all 25 years of Cloverleaf's history.

Smith, who has come to be known as the "Mayor of North Dade," makes it clear: He doesn't just manage a bowling alley, he guides an institution.

"There isn't much that goes on in North Dade County that Cloverleaf isn't involved in," says Smith.

Headquarters for the North Dade Chamber of Commerce and the National Football League Alumni Association's South Florida chapter, training ground for youth, haven for the retarded, center for the community—Cloverleaf is a focal point for an area that lacks its own government. That's no accident: It was planned that way from the beginning.

When Cloverleaf was built, it was unique—designed by Alfred Browning Parker, its 50 lanes and blown-concrete construction were Florida firsts. Today, construction and the competition may have caught up, but the Cloverleaf ethnic—service above sport—remains the same.

"We're not just a business that's here to reap. We're putting a lot back," Smith says.



Smith allows that "business is excellent," and proudly points to his parts inventory room, his spare pin-setters and his spotless alleys as some of the reasons. But his heart doesn't burn for bowling—community service is his passion. That, he says, is what sets Cloverleaf apart.

He opens a classroom door to reveal dozens of schoolchildren learning how to score a game.

"Associating bowling and the adding and compilation of figures is important," he explains. The youth classes are one of Smith's pet projects. As much time is spent learning about Cloverleaf's kitchen and pin-setting operations as is spent knocking down pins.

Cloverleaf has "adopted" Highland Oaks Elementary and Junior High schools and Hibiscus Elementary, Smith says. The Lanes' "Turnaround" award, for the students in Northeast and Northwest Dade who show the greatest personal—not just scholastic—improvement, has a prominent place on the Cloverleaf wall.

Even its silver anniversary has a charitable function—about \$5,000 in proceeds from this week's anniversary events will go to the Association of Retarded Citizens' Special Olympics Fund.

The events—beginning this morning with a champagne brunch for bowlers who have rolled at Cloverleaf 20 years or more and continuing through an Oldies Night next Sunday, with limbo and twist contests and a trivia competition—commemorate an unbroken chain of successes for the Cloverleaf operation.

Even in hard times, Smith notes, bowling does well because it is a relatively inexpensive game.

It will be even cheaper this week. From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day, prices are being rolled back to 25 cents a game.

Other features of the celebration include a bowling tournament Saturday afternoon with celebrities and members of the media, and the biggest attraction of all, the Silver Guessathon.

The person guessing closest to the amount of silver—a mixture of quarters and Susan B. Anthony dollars—in a huge plastic replica of a bowling ball wins a trip to Jamaica. The contents of the ball aren't one of the prizes—when it is filled, it will hold more than \$150,000, co-owner Tom Romanik said.

Owner-manager Romanik runs the day-to-day bowling operations with the help of Maura Favuzza. Smith devotes himself to Cloverleaf's community affairs.

By coincidence, both men came to Cloverleaf from Minnesota. They are effusive in their praise of each other. Romanik on Smith: "He's the guiding spirit of this place."

Smith: "I guess I just came with the building when Tom's family bought it . . . The future here is bright. We've got the young blood we need to be successful."

They also have a diversified business including a restaurant, bar, meeting rooms, video arcade, nursery, banquet room and lounge. What fuels it all, employees say, is a "family" feeling.

"Everybody cares about everybody else here," says Martin Hand, an 18-year-old junior champion who checks shoes and runs the register at the central control board five days a week.

"We have to," says Smith. "Caring is what makes it work." ●

RONALD R. BUTTERS

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, one of the more fascinating aspects of our Nation is the variety of English speech one encounters when traveling from region to region.

One man who has made a career of studying the regional differences of speech patterns is Ronald R. Butters, an associate professor of English and supervisor of freshman English instruction at Duke University in Durham, N.C. His dedication to linguistics reflects his recognition of the degree to which speech patterns dictate how human beings think and communicate. His work in this area brings greater vitality to English language study within the greater academic community, and especially in the Second Congressional District.

A recent article in the Raleigh News and Observer discusses Mr. Butters' work in greater depth, and I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD.

[From Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, Oct. 2, 1983]

#### STUDYING THE LANGUAGE THAT MAKES MAN UNIQUE

(By Guy Munger)

DURHAM.—Ronald R. Butters is a modern day equivalent of Professor Henry Higgins, the man who helped Eliza Doolittle untangle her Cockney tongue in "My Fair Lady."

But don't get him confused with Professor Doolittle, the man who talked to the animals. Butters finds experiments on communicating with animals interesting but isn't too optimistic about the results.

Butters 4, 3, is an associate professor of English and supervisor of freshman English instruction at Duke University. His specialty is linguistics, the study of human speech, and especially regional differences in speech patterns.

Butters is an acknowledged authority in his field. He has been a consultant to school systems and publications and since 1981 has edited the prestigious journal American Speech, quarterly publication of the American Dialect Society. Butters also serves as an occasional substitute for William Safire, The New York Times word columnist.

Butters is currently working on a comparison of dialects in Wilmington and Asheville, recording interviews in the field then transcribing and studying the results.

Linguistic research is not without its perils, Butters said, among them the temptation to do too much talking in a frantic effort to win the confidence of the person being interviewed.

"One of the things that I hate most about working over my tapes is listening to what I myself have to say," he said. "I've got one tape that I play for students, a sort of pastiche of interviews that I've done, and there's one thing that I deliberately left on there because it always breaks the kids up. It's where I found myself saying, 'Oh, Mrs. McMillan, you know I really love the Dewey decimal system.'"

"Anything for rapport," Butters added with a laugh.

In field research, Butters said, a linguist looks for representative people in the population then starts asking questions:

"How do you get them to talk and give you something as close to the vernacular as possible? When you tell them—as we felt we had to do—that you are interested in language and they see the tape recorder, you tie them up and they give more formal speech, you've got to break that down."

"One thing you can do is interview several people at the same time. That gets a little complicated because you've got to have several mikes and several tape recorders. But if you can get them talking to each other, then they tend to forget the interviewer is present and normally you get a more informal type of speech."

"Also, if the interview goes on long enough, you establish a rapport and they tend to drift toward the vernacular, particularly if you get them talking about something they're quite upset or emotional about—an accident, illness."

"One of the best things with adolescents is to get them talking about a movie, to recount the plot. What they tell you turns out to be exceedingly boring from anything other than the linguistic point of view, but you get good data that way."

"We also wanted to get some data that had features that just don't come up that often in actual speech. How often does somebody say 'might could' or 'I'm plumb tuckered out'? So we would try to force responses there. We had a set questionnaire."

Butters described what he looks for when he goes over the transcripts and tapes of his interviews:

"I'm interested in things like, did they say 'singin' or 'singing'? 'He's here' or 'he here'? Did she say 'risk' or 'wrist'?"

" . . . I don't usually transcribe phonetically except for maybe one five-minute segment that looks like it's coming out of a particularly good vernacular piece, where they're relaxed. That's about all you need to establish the patterns of the speech."

"But for rare words and things like that, you want the whole tape down there in transcription. A lot of what we do is count things. . . . The frequency with which you say certain things will be different for different regions and different ages."

"For instance, you may hear, 'Ax him for me.' That's a very old form that goes back to old English times. But 'Ast him for me' is something special to this part of the country."

Butters is not overly impressed with the critics who say the English language is headed down the tubes.

"There's a long tradition of that kind of purism in the American culture going back to Ben Franklin I guess and beyond," Butters said, "and Edwin Newman and the others are not really doing anything that hasn't been done by previous generations, a sort of hand-wringing, deploring the decline of the language, the world-is-going-to-the-dogs sort of syndrome."

"I think that William Safire is pretty reasonable, the best of the popularizers. He has taken some time to acquaint himself with the subject matter. He has the good sense not to dismiss 150 years of linguistic scholarship as the drivel of arcane academic ivory tower folk."

" . . . He has a good perspective. Indeed all these people have a good perspective. They stand as a good corrective to the excesses of the academic, just as the academic stands as

a good corrective to the excesses of the know-nothings, which is about where I classify Newman. He really doesn't know very much about what he's talking about. He's talking about his own prejudices, his own linguistic likes and dislikes and pretending that they are gospel. And I'd say pretty much the same thing about John Simon.

"I think those are the three best-known popularizers."

Butters is convinced that linguistics is an important field of study at the university level.

"You're talking really in terms of the fundamental goals of a liberal education," he said, "and I think linguistics—like literature or history—fits very much into that general scheme of things."

"There's a lot more to know about the way the human mind works. One of the ways is through the language, and psychologists are very much interested in linguistics, simply because they are interested in what we can say about how language affects the human mind."

"Language is somehow intrinsic to humanity. Look at the sort of studies that people have been doing recently, for instance, with apes and chimpanzees and trying to teach them to communicate by means of something similar to human language. These are experiments that require a good deal of linguistic sophistication just to interpret the results. They are fascinating in their own right."

"They are important, I think, in helping us to understand better what it is that can make man unique among all of God's creatures. From everything I've seen, the human linguistic capacity is something the other apes share only in some kind of markedly rudimentary sense."

"They cannot speak because they don't have the physical apparatus for it. They don't respond extremely well to spoken language because the wiring of the brain to their ears is not as sophisticated as the human wiring."

"What they've learned to do is pretty remarkable, but it's not even like a little child's language. It's just something similar to human language they're learning."

"... I got off on a tangent that's not really my specialty, but it's one aspect of human language, and something that's been very much in the public's eye in recent years."

"The results with dolphins have been much less encouraging. But you can teach a chimpanzee a lot. You can teach a chimpanzee a chimp language which is very much like English and you can communicate with it in a way that man has never communicated before, using abstractions. The interesting thing about it is that the chimpanzees then seem to teach their children."

What are some of the big influences that are changing regional speech patterns?

"The most important one is migration," Butters said. "People move around so much. That tends to have a leveling effect at two levels, a national leveling so you get a vast area like California that is such a melting pot that California speech tends to be a kind of general American. Then you also get a lot of moving around within a region. ... There are more people in Clinton sounding like Raleigh than there used to be."

"And I think education has been extremely important in standardizing grammar. People tend to look things up in a dictionary. There are more people going to college and they are extremely malleable. ... The more college-educated people you have, the

more they are going to tend to gravitate toward some kind of standard."

Butters then mentioned one of his theories about a special kind of change that seems to be occurring in American language:

"I think one of the reasons there may be an upsurge in Southern speech is that popular music has been so influential on several generations of adolescents and popular music tends to sound like Southern speech."

"When Bob Dylan used to sing 'Blowing in the Wind,' the vowels he was using were not typical of a Minnesota boy. They tended to gravitate more toward South and South Midland."

"I sat in a barbershop once in Guadalajara, Mexico, and heard a young man sing 'Dust in the Wind.' He sang in perfect English but it was perfect English of Tennessee and not perfect English of California. He was singing the song with the accent in which he'd heard it."

Butters stays on the go with his teaching, editing and research chores (lunch is often a couple of hard-boiled eggs eaten at his desk) but he took off last week on a trip to Charleston, S.C. It was a busman's—or linguist's—holiday.

Obviously with the unique accents of Charleston in mind, Butters said, "I'm looking forward to it very much."

You could almost hear the tape recorders start to turn. ●

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MICHAEL J. HUNEKE

#### HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to award a congressional commendation to Mr. Michael J. Huneke, who will become an Eagle Scout on November 3, 1983.

This is a remarkable achievement, considering Michael has only been a member of Scout Troop 124 for 2 years. In this short time, Michael has been the recipient of more than 40 merit badges as well as the World Conservation Award, the Fifty-Miler Award, and the World Crest Award. He deserves considerable recognition for the imagination and hard work involved in his Eagle Project, which consisted of building a nature trail in the Dr. Lewis Krause Memorial Park. The construction of the trail involved the design and placement of over 20 theme signs describing the park's environment.

In addition to his participation with the Boy Scouts, Michael has contributed in many ways to the Parkville community. He is an 8th grade honors student at Pine Grove Middle School, a member of the Pine Grove Choral Group, and plays football for the Parkville Recreation Council Football Team.

I am extremely proud to join Michael's parents, Edward and Patricia, and his three older brothers, Richard, Barry, and Kevin, in congratulating Michael not only on his investiture as

an Eagle Scout, but on his many outstanding accomplishments. ●

#### STUDENT KEPT DIARY ON GRENADA

#### HON. WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, we were all very worried about the safety of the American students in Grenada. I thought it would be interesting for my colleagues to read of the experiences of a student from my district, one of the last to be evacuated from the island.

The following is excerpted from the diary Nick Mongillo kept during the invasion, as reported by the Associated Press and as it appeared in my hometown newspaper, the News-Times of Danbury, Conn.

[From the Danbury (Conn.) News-Times, Oct. 31, 1983]

#### STUDENT KEPT DIARY ON GRENADA

CHARLESTON, S.C.—As bombs exploded around his house, American student Nick Mongillo, of Cheshire, Conn., recorded his view of the Grenada invasion in a 26-page diary.

He and other students at St. George's University Medical School were living in Westterhall, which was behind Cuban lines during much of the fighting, according to Mongillo.

The Cheshire, Conn., resident arrived here Saturday, carrying his diary, as the four-day airlift to evacuate civilians wound down.

His account covers the events from Oct. 21, two days after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed, through his evacuation.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21

I want to be a doctor. I didn't get this chance in the United States. Grenada has given me the chance. I just hope that we can move around peacefully without fear of getting shot at.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22

I talked to mom and dad. They sounded OK. Dad spoke in Italian so the Grenadians listening to the conversation couldn't understand. He told me about a naval task force heading for Grenada.

The Grenadians believe (the government that is) that the ships are threatening to invade the island because of pressures put on the superpowers by small Caribbean nations.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23

I hope the Beirut killing of over 100 U.S. Marines doesn't aggravate old President Reagan to do something here.

Radio Free Grenada began issuing statements that Caricom has decided to expel Grenada from their group and voted to militarily intervene. The radio station called for militia to prepare to defend the country tonight against military invasion.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25

The Americans and somebody else have invaded Grenada! At 5:30 a.m. the Marines started coming in at Caligny Bay, which is only a few minutes from here. The radio



station is going crazy. It sounds like the militia doesn't want to help the People's Revolutionary Army. They are trying to stir the people up with "fight" and "freedom" songs. I don't know what to feel . . .

7:30 a.m.: I guess we were actually hostages in this military coup. I hope the U.S. can get us out . . .

8:30 a.m.: Bombs are being heard in the distance. True Blue and Grand Anse are surrounded by Marines.

9 a.m.: I just heard jets go overhead. Reagan is on the radio explaining the situation now.

6 p.m.: It is now night. The invasion is still continuing. Maybe we'll hear about a victory soon. Planes are still flying overhead. We can see their flashing lights in the distance. We're all a little frightened.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 26

1 p.m.: Early this morning I heard heavy bombing. There is still resistance being put up by the PRA (People's Revolutionary Army) and the Cuban construction workers. The soldiers are taking up positions in civilian homes and are parking their armored cars between houses in the Tanteen area of St. George's.

3:30 p.m.: We just got confirmation that the PRA is being disarmed. It is over! The planes are swerving up and down, speeding into the horizon. . . . The good ol' Marines did the job.

7 p.m.: It is dark again. No moon again. The helicopters are flying really close and bombs are going off overhead.

THURSDAY OCT. 27

8:30 a.m.: Bombs exploded really close today about 5 a.m. I'm just a little worried about the lack of communication. The phones are completely dead.

4 p.m.: Our friend Steve Tilden called and told us to stay inside because his maid . . . said she received a message in a leaflet from a helicopter to tell students to stay inside because they were shot at and possibly killed in Grand Anse.

Bombing is very intense. Planes all over the place and explosions are rocking the windows. We hit the ground twice.

Some congressman said that all Americans should be embarrassed when the history books are written about Grenada. That man is terribly wrong. A large majority of the Grenadians prayed for this to happen.

7:45 p.m.: Intense bombing again. That anti-aircraft gun is hanging on. President Reagan will speak on Voice of America at 8 p.m.

8:25 p.m.: It was an incredible speech. A bit political, but all in all it was great. The Marines got the attention they deserved, and the president brought a lump to my throat.

FRIDAY OCT. 28

2:30 p.m.: A servant came around warning there would be bombing in Calvingy Bay and so to evacuate. The students have to decide whether to leave the point and be vulnerable to sniper attack or to stay inside and weather the attack. We all decided to stay. God help us. We'll hide under tables with mattresses surrounding us.

4 p.m.: The bombing has begun, here we go again.

6:30 p.m.: Everybody is getting a little edgy. At this time, helicopters flew very close to us. We started waving sheets and towels to get their attention but no luck.

SATURDAY OCT. 29

7 a.m.: Intense bombing last night.

1:30 p.m.: Everything happened so fast. . . . Nobody knew about us! We quickly

packed, waited for the others and then took off. Along the road we saw houses destroyed by air strikes and Marines, hundreds of them, along the road.

5 p.m.: We are airborne! After sitting down to eat . . . sniper fire started. The evacuees had to get down on their hands and knees and crawl into the hallways of the True Blue lecture halls and cafeteria. Soldiers set up machine guns through the windows. We had to lay low for about half hour.

We collected out bags outside, ran up a very steep hill . . . and hid at the end of a runway between cargos of mortars and helicopter rockets. The first plane took off because we were late. The next plane landed with troops and in about five minutes we were off and gone.●

## NAVAL RESERVE SEEKS RECRUITS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the Naval Reserve has initiated an expanded enlisted recruiting program. This Sea-Air Mariner, or SAM, program provides a long overdue emphasis on non-prior-service enlisted accessions. It includes a variety of new training options, expands the market of potential naval reservists and includes use of the Reserve enlistment bonus/educational assistance option authorized by Congress in 1978. This important program will enable the Naval Reserve to focus on critical ratings in junior pay grades (E-4 and below) to insure the highest possible quality of recruit to match specific mobilization requirements.

The program includes an option which will enable an applicant under age 26, who has civilian-acquired skills, to enlist in areas that match Naval Reserve requirements, go to basic and appropriate apprentice training, and then be placed in advanced pay grades (up to E-4) for specific ratings. This not only is a less cost alternative to traditional training, but should serve as an incentive to enlist for young people who already have technical training.

The SAM program will also have a split training option which will facilitate the enlistment of individuals who either are still in high school or have embarked on a college education. They will receive part of their required training in each of two successive summers and return to school during the interim.

The Navy and Naval Reserve should both be commended for this innovative program to increase dramatically the number of new enlistments in the Naval Reserve. The accession of 10,000 SAM's per year should enable the Navy's Selected Reserve strength to grow to match requirements with

properly trained high quality enlisted personnel.

The manning level of the Naval Reserve directly relates to mobilization readiness. Currently, there are thousands of vacant billets at Naval Reserve activities in the junior enlisted pay grades. It is extremely difficult to fill junior billets with Navy veterans due to the high retention of the regular Navy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the Navy's position to enlist 10,000 personnel into the Sea-Air Mariner program as outlined in the budget submission and funded in the bill before us.●

## IT IS TIME TO TEAR UP THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT CARD

HON. SYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. Speaker, we all know that deficits in the Federal budget have gotten out of control, and continued high deficits force up interest rates and threaten to plunge the productive sectors of our economy back into a recession. We know that we need to enact legislation which insures that the deficits get slashed.

It is time we got dead serious about reducing Federal deficits, now and in the future.

That is why I am introducing the "Deficit Control Resolution of 1983." This resolution would freeze spending across-the-board at current spending levels. Spending in future years will not be allowed to rise above today's levels unless new revenues are found to pay for the spending increase.

This approach insures that deficits in the future will become smaller, and soon vanish, as spending remains stable while revenues rise through the effects of inflation.

It also provides a mechanism for making sure the programs we think are truly important receive adequate funding. I am aware that spending cuts in the past few years have hurt most the poor, reflected in the 1982 poverty rate of 15 percent, the highest in 17 years. I know that spending on programs targeted to the poor has decreased by more than one-fourth, in real terms, from fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1983, according to staff of the House Budget Committee.

My resolution provides a way of playing fair with those most in need, without increasing deficits. I would be the first to support necessary increases in feeding programs for poor mothers and infants, for example, so long as we made sure we took in the new Federal revenues to do so or cut spending in other programs.

There are other areas of spending where we can save some money. De-

fense is one. We could eliminate an estimated \$4 billion a year in defense spending by improving the spare parts procurement process: opening it up for competitive bids, giving whistle blowers incentive to come forward, and through other means. We could save about \$25 billion over the new few years by not proceeding with the MX missile system. We could save \$115 million in 1 year by not producing new chemical weapons. If we find that we need increased spending on defense in the future, we can spend what we need, so long as new revenues were taken in or spending for less essential programs was cut.

Let me emphasize again the need to reduce the Federal deficits. New interest payments by the Federal Government on the national debt have doubled every 4 years in the past decade, from \$26.7 billion in 1976 to \$52.5 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$106 billion in 1984. In the same period net interest payments as a percentage of total Federal spending have risen from 7.1 percent in 1976 to 12.3 percent in 1984.

This is just crazy. Interest payments to the holders of the national debt—investors, banks, insurance companies—do not create productive wealth. They do not create jobs. They do not improve our defense, or help poor people eat properly. They really amount to a transfer of wealth from taxpayers to wealthy individuals and institutions.

As deficits mount up, the size of the national debt has become astronomical. The debt has gone from \$632 billion in 1976 to \$914 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$1,606 billion in 1984. Paul McCracken, a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said recently in U.S. News and World Report:

To see the true effect of big deficits—and by that I mean a string of them, not just one of two in recession years—you must look to the government's claim on available credit. As recently as the decade of the 1970's, the Treasury was borrowing about one fifth of the credit supply. Now its claim is up to about 40 percent. With the projected deficits, the Treasury will be absorbing more than half of all available credit before long. Add in the credit needs of government-sponsored agencies, and the figure could rise well above 60 percent. That leaves precious little for private borrowers and puts upward pressure on interest rates.

It is the cumulative amount of debt which helps drive up interest rates. Small businesses and farmers—the most productive members of the economy—feel the impact: The August 1983 survey by the Federal Reserve Board of bank loan rates found an average rate on small commercial and industrial loans of 13.99 percent. Loans to farmers averaged 13.72 percent. Small long-term commercial and industrial loans averaged 14.53 percent.

Affordable credit is needed to fuel the engines of growth.

Passage of my "Deficit Control Resolution of 1983" will help put a stop to this nonsense. A recent CBO report estimated the 1985 Federal deficit at \$205 billion, and the 1986 deficit at \$214 billion, if no corrective action is taken. My estimates are that we would chop the annual deficit in half by the end of fiscal year 1986, if my resolution were in force. An across-the-board spending freeze would lower the deficit to \$168 billion in fiscal year 1985, a savings of \$37 billion, and to \$114 billion in fiscal year 1986, a savings of \$100 billion. The deficit would be completely eliminated—the Government would be running a surplus, and decreasing the national debt—by fiscal year 1989. This will release the pressure on interest rates and help get them down.

Getting the deficit under control has to be done. My resolution provides a sound mechanism for doing just that, while insuring that our national spending priorities receive adequate funding.●

#### HISTADRUT AWARD WINNERS FOR 1983

**HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor today before my colleagues two outstanding women from our Orange County community. These women will be recognized this evening before hundreds of their peers in the labor and business community. Being bestowed to Bonnie Castrey and Judy Perez-Weigand is the annual Histadrut Award given by the Orange County Trade Union Council of the Histadrut organization. As you know, Histadrut is based in Israel as the General Federation of Labor. So important is it to the nation in which it was founded that former Prime Minister Golda Meir once acknowledged it as "The great heart and backbone of Israel."

The contributions of the two honorees are consistent with the vital role that Histadrut and its thousands of members have always played. Having worked with both of these women throughout my 9 years in Congress, I can also attest firsthand to their laudable performance in work related and community endeavors. It would be impossible for me to convey the full extent of their contributions, but I am proud to at least mention a few examples.

Ms. Perez-Weigand has distinguished herself in many areas, primarily stemming from her work in the labor movement. Since 1972, she has served as an

executive board member of the Communication Workers of America (CWA) Local 11500 and as its legislative cochairperson since 1975. Because of Ms. Perez-Weigand, CWA has long held a fine reputation for fostering equal participation among men and women. Another highlight to her career in labor relations is her service as the vice president of the Orange County Central Labor Council since 1976. In other areas of community participation, she has fought for the rights of women, and has served with honor on the prestigious Commission on the Status of Women. She has shown a commitment to the struggle for good government through the election of qualified and concerned candidates. We are indeed fortunate to have Ms. Perez-Weigand as a member of our community.

Ms. Castrey began her present career in Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 8 years ago through a graduate intern program at Cornell University. She has become renowned as a top professional in this complex and demanding field. She has utilized her skills to benefit her colleagues through active service in such professional associations as the International Industrial Relations Association, the Industrial Relations Research Association at the national level, the Government Labor Relations Association, and the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution (SPIDR). In recent years, she has served SPIDR as its national membership chair and as the chair of its Orange County-Los Angeles Chapter. Similar to Ms. Perez-Weigand, Ms. Castrey has devoted a vast amount of time to the advancement of women in society by, among other means, service on the Commission on the Status of Women. Specifically, Ms. Castrey has dedicated herself to the goal of employment training through the employment for mature women program sponsored by the YWCA of South Orange County. As a scholar throughout her college career, as a leader in her profession, and as a spirited activist in civic, cultural, and other community projects, Ms. Castrey remains to be a source of much local pride.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure and an inspiration for me to work with these fine women, and I can only offer my sincerest appreciation to the Histadrut organization for having acknowledged them with such an esteemed honor at their awards banquet for 1983. The entire Orange County community owes them a debt of gratitude, and I know that my colleagues in Congress are as thrilled as I am to join in our own salute to their achievements.●



## SOVIET JEWRY

## HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, a recent trip to the Middle East brought me in contact with two families whose relatives have, for various reasons, been denied exit visas from the Soviet Union. My concerns about the plight of Soviet Jews are shared by many of my colleagues, and it is appropriate to address once again the injustices faced by members of a society shunned by the government and demeaned because of their faith: Soviet Jews.

Our ancestors came to this country in pursuit of freedom: intellectual, spiritual, economic. We find it hard to understand that a group of people can be so viciously handled by a government in the 20th century. Our Constitution is a magnificent document, establishing human rights and protecting the common man and woman. Our Constitution is honest. The Soviet Constitution is, in many ways, a brilliant document on paper; however, in practice, it is essentially a dishonest, meaningless instrument under whose guise intolerance and bigotry are commonplace. All the basic rights, religious freedom among them, are revoked at the whim of a despotic government determined to stamp out anything that is not Russian. "Soviet" is a term used by Americans to refer to the citizens of the U.S.S.R., but the discrimination of the Government against anyone from outside the Russian Soviet Federalist Socialist Republic makes clear the point that the autocracy of Moscow's czars has merely been replaced by the current Moscovite tyrants.

With such discrimination, we should not be surprised that Soviet Jews are treated so inhumanely by their Government. But we are. We must be. And we will continue to be, as long as men like Iosif Begun are given sentences for teaching Hebrew. How ludicrous. And because of his age, Begun's sentence may very well be a death sentence. Yakov Mesh awaits a visa, hoping to be able to join the members of his family waiting for him in the United States. Tatyana Ulanovsky nurses her ailing mother in Moscow, while her son, Lev, attempts to reunite the family in Israel.

The stories are seemingly endless, but we cannot be overwhelmed, and must continue our efforts to help. We must maintain a level of vigilance; we cannot allow the Soviets to continue to abuse citizens of their own country without calling this cruelty to the attention of the world community. In seeking a more stable world environment, we must not allow ourselves to be deluded by our deep desire for

peace and international understanding. We must confront the harsh truth: Moscow's rulers are concerned primarily with their own survival. They feel threatened by any group not conforming to the Muscovite tradition. By definition, the Jewish heritage is one rich with the tradition of centuries; while the traditions are not always Russian in nature, Soviet Jews consider themselves Soviet Jews. They cannot understand why they are abused by their Government, to which they contribute academically and culturally.

In a twisted response to that contribution, Soviet Jews are barred from their professions, split from their families, and driven from their homeland. More heinous still, they are sent to psychiatric hospitals, as a form of punishment for their "civil disobedience." Their desires are simple: they wish to be allowed to practice their religion. Because the Soviet Government discriminates so vehemently against them, Soviet Jews feel compelled to request permission to leave their homeland. Upon applying for an exit visa, the Soviet Jew experiences a new form of discrimination. If he is one of the lucky few to be granted a visa, he may emigrate to Israel. Usually, though, the applicant is denied a visa. His life changes dramatically. He often loses his job; in extreme cases, he is sent to prison or to mental hospitals. Often, the charge is "crime against the Soviet state." That nebulous charge covers activities as diverse as publishing a book, teaching Hebrew, and displaying art.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge the House of Representatives to pursue an active role in freeing the Soviet Jews. One way to further promote the ideals of freedom and justice would be for each Member of Congress to show his unequivocal support for the Interparliamentary Group, an international organization being formed to act as a clearinghouse for human rights. The United States, Great Britain, and France are already members, and more nations will be joining soon. While it may be impossible to change the ways of the Soviet Union, we may be able to win individual victories for the people who so desperately desire freedom to worship and live as they please.●

## CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW YORK COUNTY ON ITS 300TH BIRTHDAY

## HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the 300th anniversary of the county of New York, more widely

known as Manhattan. It was on this day, in 1683, that the first provincial assembly, elected according to the institutions of the Duke of York, established by statute the foundation of the county of New York.

The founding of the county of New York played an integral part of the establishment of representative government and common law jurisprudence in this county. Throughout American history, Manhattan has continued to play a critical role in the struggle for, and the establishment of, democracy. New York City served as the seat of the National Government beginning in January 1785, when the Congress of the Confederation convened in City Hall (now Federal Hall). The city continued to serve as national capital during the period of the first Congress from March 4, 1789 until August 12, 1790. During that time, in April 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as our first president on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall.

In addition to the important role the county of New York has played in the establishment of our democracy, the county became and continues to be the heart of American commerce, finance, and international trade. Furthermore the county serves as one of America's greatest cultural centers.

The county of New York has made an outstanding contribution to the wealth of the United States by providing opportunities to the great number of individuals who have immigrated to our country through the gates of New York.

In every respect, Americans owe a great deal to the county of New York. In commemoration of its tricentennial I invite all members to join me in sending salutations to the people of the county.●

## THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF AURORA CONCEPT

## HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 11th anniversary of Aurora Concept Inc., a pioneer in drug-free treatment of the victims of substance abuse. This occasion will be marked by a gala dinner-dance to be held on November 4.

Since its founding, Aurora Concept has made an invaluable contribution to residents of my district, in Queens County, N.Y. To families in crisis, Aurora means hope, hope that a son or daughter involved with drugs can resume a purposeful life. The success that Aurora has had over the years is a tribute to its approach: The abuser is not isolated in the attempt to over-

come past problems. Instead, family and peers are actively involved.

Before treatment commences, the person first undergoes extensive evaluation and orientation. Interviews and tests are conducted, to insure that a program is tailored to the individual client. Day-care and evening options exist for those participants who hold jobs or attend school. Aurora is best known, however, for its residential program, where those persons in need of full-time supervision are admitted.

Once there, the participant experiences an environment free of drugs and full of understanding. Members of the facility share household chores; for some, this is the first time they have functioned as part of a group. These simple tasks engender a sense of belonging and a positive, productive attitude that is so important to one's emotional and career development.

Each week the members attend individual psychotherapy sessions with a staff psychologist. Supplementing these encounters are peer group counseling and extended group sessions, known as marathons. Often exhausting, and always probing, this form of treatment teaches the youngsters to release anger and frustration in a constructive way. The educational and vocational guidance programs that Aurora runs help solidify the client's growing sense of self-esteem and accomplishment.

Perhaps the most laudable aspect of the Aurora Concept approach is its commitment to complete rehabilitation. The family plays a pivotal role, as parents and siblings must be sensitive to the difficulties the former drug abuser has underwent. Once participants finish their stay at the residence, they are required to go to weekly follow-up meetings. Aurora also maintains an open door policy: Any graduate from any year may return to talk, renew acquaintances, or simply apprise others of his or her progress. These graduates are proof to kids with drug problems that there is an alternative.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues join me in saluting the work of Aurora Concept Inc., and its executive director, Edward Assa. To them we extend our best wishes on their 11th anniversary.●

#### TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL RICKOVER

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, last year the U.S. House of Representatives joined the Senate in voting to authorize the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate

to present a gold medal on our behalf to Adm. Hyman G. Rickover in recognition of his 60 years of distinguished service to the U.S. Navy. I am pleased that today the Congressional Gold Medal has been presented to Admiral Rickover at ceremonies in the U.S. Capitol.

This medal will demonstrate Congress appreciation of Admiral Rickover and the unsurpassed contribution he has made to the U.S. Navy, but there is no way any of us can express the tremendous debt of gratitude the United States and the entire free world owe to Admiral Rickover for his vision and determination in developing our nuclear Navy.

The submarines now on patrol, which owe their existence largely to him, are the most secure leg of the defensive triad which is now protecting our freedom and way of life, and will continue to protect it for years to come.

Since Admiral Rickover is a resident of the 10th Congressional District of Virginia, which I represent, it is with great pride that I join my colleagues in congratulating him on receiving this medal, and it is my hope that this will serve as some small token of the great esteem in which he is held by us in Congress and by the people of the United States who owe him so much for his long years of dedicated service and brilliant leadership.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 28, 1983, when the House had under consideration H.R. 2655, the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, I was in Lebanon as a member of the congressional delegation investigating the attack on our marines in Beirut. Had I been present, I would have voted:

"Yea" on rollcall No. 427, approving the Journal of Thursday, October 27, 1983;

"Nay" on rollcall No. 429, an amendment to H.R. 2655 that sought to strike language providing authorization floors for the VISTA program; and

"Yea" on rollcall No. 430 for final passage of H.R. 2655 to strengthen the outstanding and successful VISTA program.●

#### POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS STATEMENT ON CONTINUED REPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY

**HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, we are all deeply saddened by the Polish Government's continued repression of Solidarity and its leaders. The severe nature of that suppression is no where better illustrated than in the charges brought against the seven top leaders of Solidarity and the five leading representatives of KOR, the Social Self-Defense Committee.

These facts are highlighted in a recent statement by the Polish American Congress. I insert that statement in the RECORD at this point so that my colleagues, Americans everywhere, and the whole world may know the specious nature of these charges.

Together with the leaders of the Polish American Congress I denounce the repressive policies of the Polish Communist regime and once again urge support for the freedom-loving people of Poland and the imprisoned leaders of Solidarity and KOR.

POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, INC.

STATEMENT OF POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS  
CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST LEADERS OF "SOLIDARITY" AND KOR ARE A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE

The government of the Polish People's Republic has recently officially charged seven top leaders of "Solidarity" and five leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee—KOR with "undertaking preparations to, or attempting to overthrow the political system by force". Under articles 123 and 125 of the Polish Penal Code, if convicted, the accused face sentences of death, or at a minimum long term imprisonment. It is expected that their trials may start very shortly.

The accused leaders are: Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozplochowski and Jan Rulewski of "Solidarity"; and Jack Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Jozef Lipski, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec of KOR.

Their imprisonment since December 13, 1981, charges brought against them and their forthcoming trials constitute thinly disguised acts of political vengeance directed not only against them personally, but against the entire democratic human rights movement in Poland.

The whole process is intended to demonstrate total supremacy of the regime and its Party controlled police and judicial apparatus over the independent, democratic opposition to its totalitarian rule, and therefore futility of further resistance.

We consider the charges as completely unfounded. "Solidarity" and the Social Self-Defense Committee—KOR demanded respect for the Polish people's rights and dignity, a measure of democratic freedoms and the regime's accountability for its actions and policies; legitimate demands which in no sense can be interpreted as threatening the forcible overthrow of the existing political system of the country.



Nevertheless, given the political nature of the trials and the proven subordination of the judiciary to the Party interests, the guilty verdicts appear a foregone conclusion.

We protest and denounce these new flagrant attempts to terrorize the people of Poland into total submission to the Communist rule.

We demand that the trumped-up charges brought against the leaders of "Solidarity" and the Social Self-Defense Committee-KOR are dropped and that they are set free.

We demand that leaders of the Confederation for Poland's Independence—KPN: Leszek Moczulski, Tadeusz Stanski and Romuald Szeremietiew, sentenced in October, 1982 under the same articles of the Penal Code to 7-5 years imprisonment, are freed and their sentences annulled.

We demand that several other "Solidarity" leaders serving prison sentences imposed in quasi-judicial proceedings are freed.

Unabated policy of repression of people's human rights and basic freedoms, continued incarceration of political prisoners and the latest charges leveled against the leaders of "Solidarity" and the Social Self-Defense Committee—KOR, give a lie to the regime's professed moderation and its efforts at national reconciliation. In fact it appears that the authorities are consciously escalating the sense of confrontation in an obvious effort to break the spirit and force the nation to accept unquestioningly the brutal role of Communist totalitarianism.

Americans of Polish descent pledge our utmost support for the brave people of Poland and their leaders in their valiant struggle for freedom.

FOR: POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Aloysius A. Mazewski, President.  
Helen Zielinski, Vice President.  
Kazimierz Lukomski, Vice President.  
Harriet Bielanski, Secretary.  
Joseph A. Drobot, Treasurer.  
October 24, 1983.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO SISTER M. MILDRED RADZIEWICZ

#### HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Sister M. Mildred Radziewicz of Evergreen Park, Ill., who recently celebrated her 25th anniversary as a member of the Congregation of Sisters of the Little Company of Mary. Sister M. Mildred serves as chairman of the board of directors of Little Company of Mary Hospital in Evergreen Park as well as honorary chairman of the Hospital Auxiliary.

Sister M. Mildred was born in Parsons, Pa., and received her B.S. degree from St. Joseph's Mercy College and her R.N. degree from Marquette University. She entered the Congregation of Sisters of Little Company of Mary in September 1957 and the noviate in April 1958. Through the years she served in numerous nursing capacities at Little Company of Mary in Evergreen Park before being assigned to their hospitals in Jasper, Ind., and

Torrance, Calif. She also participated in a program of religious studies at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash.

A mere reading of her background, however, does not bring to life the quality and depth of her contributions. I think it is important in these difficult times to remind ourselves of the goodness in the world. Someone like Sister M. Mildred exemplifies a life of goodness and love. She is an inspiration as one who has dedicated her life to others—ministering to them, comforting them in their pain, nursing them to physical and spiritual health in their hours of need. She has been devoted to promoting the religious ideals in her everyday life, and in each day she has touched and changed lives for the better.

I know my colleagues join with me in commending Sister M. Mildred Radziewicz for her fine works and congratulating her on the occasion of her 25th anniversary of service.●

#### THE CONFLICT CONTINUES

#### HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly protest the Washington visit of Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. One thousand years of colonial rule and an unyielding history of anti-Catholic discrimination must make all question the verity of a British Government official's statements on the political, economic, and religious situation in Northern Ireland. Still, when members of the opposition are restricted from speaking out, as representatives of a democratic legislative body, we must focus attention on the irony of this injustice.

I do not object to the visit of Mr. Prior, but rather protest the fact that as an appointed member of the British Government, he is able to travel freely and present events both current and historical from the British point of view, while representatives from opposing parties are denied visas to the United States, and therefore the right to discuss events from another perspective.

To quote Father Sean McManus, director of the Irish National Caucus:

Civil libertarians would argue that the Reverend Ian Paisley, the personification of anti-Catholic bigotry and violence in Northern Ireland, should be permitted entry into the United States to offer his views on the centuries old conflict in the north of Ireland. They would be correct in that assessment. America's constitutional principles ensure freedom of thought and freedom of speech for all. Any individual with an opinion on the conflict should be granted a visa and given the opportunity to express his views.

Yet, the American "open-entry" policy to those on both sides of the Northern Ireland question has been inconsistent as the Prior case demonstrates. Granting Mr. Prior a visa while legitimate members of Irish Catholic political movements such as Sinn Fein are excluded, must be questioned.

I urge my colleagues to investigate the issue and commit their efforts to resolve the hypocrisy of American visa policy when it concerns those involved in the Northern Ireland conflict.●

#### MEJIA GOVERNMENT

#### HON. JAMES M. SHANNON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I recently had a visit from a Guatemalan nun who resides in southern Mexico. She is part of a group of religious persons who assist in the resettlement of refugees from Guatemala. She reports that the number of persons leaving Guatemala has increased following the recent coup, and the ascension to power of Gen. Mejia Victores. There are also widespread reports of a wave of disappearances from around the country. I am attaching for the record a partial list of those disappearances, compiled from published reports in the Guatemalan press and consisting of individuals who have disappeared since the coup. This list was compiled by the Washington Office on Latin America, following their recent visit to Guatemala.

In late September the Mejia government launched Operation Octopus in Guatemala City to conduct house-to-house searches for signs of subversive activity. During the first 6 days of the operation 2,264 individuals were detained in what many Guatemalans perceive as a campaign of threats and intimidation. Unconfirmed reports indicate that El Pavon, the main men's prison near Guatemala City built to house 800, is now holding 3,500 prisoners, mostly political. Of special concern is the fate of over 400 political prisoners who were being held under Rios Montt but of whom many were never consigned to the special tribunals or any other court. The special tribunals have been abolished but the prisoners, except for 71 who the Guatemalan press reports will be transferred to common civil courts, continue to be held with no public determination of their cases.

Extrajudicial killings have also risen. During the single week of September 19-26 over 40 persons were reported killed in the Guatemalan press. Newspaper accounts tell of tortured cadavers found with their hands bound behind their backs as was common

under Lucas García. Bodies are once again being thrown from vans over the edge of mountains above Guatemala City.

In the rural areas the civil patrols established by Ríos Montt have been retained and supplemented by school patrols. Organized into parasecurity patrols, schoolchildren have been instructed to report on suspicious activities within their families and communities. Moreover, in Alta Verapaz over 4,000 internal refugees are being indoctrinated daily with classes in pro-military ideology. One Guatemalan described the situation by saying, "The entire energies of the Guatemalan Government are being directed toward security. There are no other plans."

This problem of disappearances is not new to Guatemala, or to Central and Latin America. I am hopeful that dissemination of this partial list in the U.S. press will help the disappeared. I am also determined that the injustices documented here will not be forgotten when we in Congress are again called upon to approve administration arms sales to the Government of Guatemala.

The list follows:

#### THE WASHINGTON OFFICE ON LATIN AMERICA

List of disappearances in Guatemala since Gen. Mejía Victores assumed the position of Guatemalan Head of State in an August 8, 1983, coup d'état. The following list of disappearances include only those which appeared in the Guatemalan Press.

August 10—Abruno Lool Cumatzil, 18, and Teofilo Lool Corominal, 18, disappeared from home in San Martín Jilotepeque, Chimaltenango (El Gráfico 8/18).

August 10—David Garrido Castillo, 24, disappeared in Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 9/8).

August 12—Agronomist Jorge Alberto Rosal Paz, kidnapped on road between Teculután and Zacapa (several newspaper reports).

August 13—Florentino Isidro Barrios, Custodio Angel Gomez Matul, Artemico Miranda Godínez, Domingo Alonzo Mateo, Celso Justiniano Diaz Pineda, were kidnapped by heavily armed men while returning from work on the finca El Peru in El Tumbador, San Marcos (El Gráfico 8/16).

August 17—Mario Enrique Avalos Marquez, disappeared since leaving his house in Las Huertas, Antigua (Prensa Libre 8/23).

August 18—Rogelio Gramajo Flores, 66, MLN leader disappeared on way to work in Nuevo San Carlos, Retalhuleu (Prensa Libre 8/23).

August 20—Jose Becerra, Nazario Delgado, and Ramiro Reyes Arguello, 3 Mexicans disappeared in La Esperanza, San Juan Ostuncalco, Quezaltenango (Prensa Libre 9/8).

August 21—Rafael Esteban Morales, 78, kidnapped by several men in Zona 9 while going to evangelical church (Prensa Libre 8/24).

August 22—Frisly Elvidio Munoz Navarro, 18, disappeared in Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 8/26).

August 22—Olga Ileana Cifuentes, 14, Yolanda Caracun Gomez students in Instituto Centro America, Disappeared in Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 8/28).

August 25—Manuel Cifuentes Mendoza, 11, disappeared after leaving his house in Zone 6 (Prensa Libre 9/16).

August 25—Maria Emilia Orellana Medrana, disappeared going to work in Centro de Recuperación in Zone 1, from her home in Zone 12 (El Gráfico 8/29).

August 27—Jose Pajarito, and 3 campesinos kidnapped from Fundación ULEU, a Cachiuel language institute in Chimaltenango, by the Army who surrounded building (Prensa Libre 9/13).

August 30—Maria Isabel Flores Camey and son, Jacinto Perez Najera, disappeared after leaving house in Amatitlán, aldea El Zapotal (Prensa Libre 9/5).

August 31—Corina Castillo Pernillo de del Cid and daughter Monica, disappeared after leaving home in Zone 11, Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 9/6).

August 31—Maria del Rosario Colindres Canizales, 17, disappeared after leaving house in Cerritos, Amatitlán (Prensa Libre 9/5).

August 31—Juana Flores Merlos, kidnapped by ex-house companion in Las Trojes, Amatitlán (Prensa Libre 9/5).

August 30–September 4—Sergio Armando Zelada, 18, kidnapped by a group of men in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa and released 5 days later (Prensa Libre 9/7).

September 1—Silvia Judith Fuentes, 15, Ignacio Fuentes, 35, Jesus Ramirez Lopez, 32, kidnapped by several men in La Blanca Ocos, San Marcos (El Gráfico 9/3).

September 1—Antonio Martin y Martin, 60, Felipa Agustin, 50 and grandson Teofilo Santiago Barrios, 35, kidnapped by several men in Comunidad Agraria Colima Primero, San Pablo, San Marcos (El Gráfico 9/3).

September 1—Heriberto Mus Barrientes, kidnapped in Cobán.

Early September—Raul Yanes Barrera, kidnapped by men dressed in olive green in aldea El Caoba, Flores, El Peten (Prensa Libre 9/8).

September 3—Brothers Cesar Antonio and Mery Jeovani Hernandez Chung, 10 & 8 years and Alex Francisco Osorio Perez, 7, disappeared in Guatemala City on way to school (Prensa Libre 9/4).

September 4—Emilio Perez Catalan, 25, kidnapped by 2 guardias de hacienda in Escuintla. Perez was member of civil patrol (Prensa Libre 9/5).

Armando Saenz Merida, 33, heavily armed men grabbed him out of his house mid-day in Escuintla; part of a "wave of kidnappings" in this city (El Gráfico 9/26).

September 5—Sara Emperatriz Monzon, 18, Eva Sonia Monzon Mazariegos, 7, disappeared mysteriously near bus station in Quezaltenango (Impacto 9/10).

September 7—Gustavo Adolfo Meza Soberanis, 26, doctor with clinic in Cobán, kidnapped in Zone 12, Guatemala City (Gráfico and Prensa Libre 9/15).

September 8—Mayra Janneth Meza Soberanis, 23, sister of preceding entry, psychologist, kidnapped in Zone 12 (Gráfico and Prensa Libre 9/15).

September 8—Gerardo Gomez Guzman, 79, disappeared in Zone 1 (Prensa Libre 9/21).

September 8—Miguel Angel Castellanos Hernandez, 40, customs agent, disappeared in Zone 5, Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 9/18).

September 8—Jose Cuc Castaneda, worker, in finca Filipinos, San Marcos kidnapped (La Razon 9/9).

September 8—Jose Chanchuc, 22, disappeared while going to his house in El Tumbador, San Marcos (Impacto 9/10).

September 8—Lic. Marco Antonio Quinonez Flores, 33, kidnapped from his bed, Amatitlán by several men (9 several reports).

September 9—Guadalupe Beatriz Vasquez Lopez, 10, disappeared on the way to school in Mexico (Prensa Libre 9/10).

September 9—Lic. Luis Rene Juarez Vilela, professor, disappeared on his way home from the Instituto America de Villa Canales, Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 9/10).

September 10—Marco Antonio Montefar Ramirez, 25, kidnapped with Celeste Mejia Victores (Gráfico 9/12).

September 10—Celeste Mejia Victores, 54, sister of Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, kidnapped by a group of men while leaving IGSS hospital in Guatemala City (several reports).

September 11—Gilberto Ozaeta, 46, kidnapped in Nueva Concepcion, San Marcos (Gráfico 9/24).

September 11—Alberto Palaez, kidnapped in Coteles, San Marcos (Gráfico 9/24).

September 11—8 unknown campesinos kidnapped in San Marcos (Gráfico 9/24).

September 11—Jose Rodolfo Perez, kidnapped by several men in front of his family, finca Tiquisate, Escuintla (Gráfico 9/24).

September 14—Prof. Moises Ramirez Perez, 43, kidnapped by 4 men in a park on 14th St. & 12th Ave., Zone 1, Guatemala City (Prensa Libre 9/23).

September 14—Maria Leticia Catalan Obed, 20, kidnapped by 5 men in a cafeteria on Ave. Petapa in zone 12 (Gráfico 9/15).

September 15—Lillian Marlene Beltron Cardona, disappeared traveling to the Costa Sur (Prensa Libre 9/18).

September 17—Edwin Ronaldo de la Cerda Mijangas, 10, disappeared mysteriously when he was returning to his residence in zone 7, Guatemala City, after having visited firemen he was friends with (Prensa Libre 9/23).

September 18—Guadalupe Perez Lara, 32, in Santa Lucia Park, Cotzumalguapa, she was kidnapped. She resided in the village of Mircom (Gráfico 9/27).

September 19—Maria de los Angeles Contreras Solorzano, 17, disappeared after she left her home in zone 18 to go to the Institute for Secretarial Training which is located on Ave. No. 11 and Street No. 10A, zone 1 (Prensa Libre).

September 20—Hector Enrique Jimenez Martinez, 37, Owner of the Jimenez Shop, he was kidnapped by 4 armed men who took him away on a blue pick-up truck (Prensa Libre 9/21).

September 20—Rodrigo Moran Paiz, a driver for the El Condor was kidnapped by three men, one block from the police barracks in Escuintla (Prensa Libre 9/21).

September 21—Efraim Amado Moreno Tax, 28, was kidnapped by four armed men with revolvers at 9:30 a.m. in zone 7 (Prensa Libre 9/27).

September 22—Luis Carlos Linares, 20, kidnapped in zone 10, his girlfriend shot and later died (Prensa Libre 9/24).

September 25—Jorge Chuc, 20, and Ernesto Chuc, 22, his brother, were kidnapped in Santa Lucia, Cotzumalguapa, Escuintla by six men who launched fragmentation grenades at their residence, killing their father Miguel Chuc Acutamul, 80 (Gráfico 9/27).

September 26—Silvia Elizabeth Gonzalez Alvarez, 20, a teacher at Sacred Heart School, zone 11, was kidnapped by four men



at noon in front of children and two policemen (Grafico 9/27).

September 26—Eswaldo Francisco Sorces, 15, a second grade student in the Republica de Francia, disappeared while going home from a soccer match (Prensa Libre, Date ?).

### MASS SAVE ENERGY AUDITS: A GOOD IDEA

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a new program designed to save Massachusetts homeowners hundreds of dollars in energy costs. Although our Nation is no longer beset by the acute energy crisis of years past, we should not lose sight of the fact that there is still an energy problem. Consequently, I suggest to my colleagues that we must take advantage of current stability in our energy situation by exploring our most promising energy resource—conservation.

Starting this month, Mass Save, a State, mandated energy conservation corporation, will provide home energy audits to certain neighborhoods throughout the Commonwealth. After reviewing the data collected, Boston Building Materials Corp., a private nonprofit corporation which rents equipment for, and gives instructions on, "do-it-yourself" fuel-saving home repairs, will place bids for a large number of the homes covered in the survey. Homeowners, working with Mass Save and this nonprofit corporation, can save a great deal of money in home repairs and, in the long run, will conserve our vital energy resources.

I commend Mass Save and BBMC on initiating this innovative approach to energy conservation. As a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I am convinced that one of the greatest problems facing economic development in the next 20 years will be meeting our energy demands safely and economically. I strongly believe that the situation demands unique and innovative responses like this one. Only through such innovative programs can utilities offer cheap energy and can customers continue to afford to use energy. To achieve this goal of better energy efficiency, we need more marriages like the one between Mass Save and local construction firms or utilities. I am pleased to share this situation with my colleagues and look forward to the day when every Member of the House can join me on the floor and tell of similar programs operating in their district.●

### LIONEL CADE HONORED FOR 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

#### HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, when his country needed him at the beginning of World War II, Lionel Cade did not hesitate to offer his help. And he has been helping citizens ever since. His military service includes not only World War II, but the Korean conflict, the California Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserves. Perhaps the first major demonstration of his leadership abilities came when as company commander he helped to train the first black parachute battalion in the U.S. Army.

Lionel was trained as a public accountant, and he has worked at his profession since the end of World War II. That is, he has worked at it in those spare moments which he has not devoted to public service to the citizens of the country and most especially to the people of California. His first civilian public service post was a senior field representative for the State board of equalization. As one might imagine, seeing that business and the State of California maintain a financially satisfactory relationship with each other is not the most comfortable job one could ever hope for. But Lionel upheld the duties of his office admirably. He left the board of equalization in 1959 and was able to practice as a public accountant for several years.

When State Senator Ralph Dills tapped him in 1967 to become his field representative, however, Lionel did not hesitate to accept the post. He has served in that post until his recent resignation. As the senator's right hand man in the district, Lionel has ably led constituents down the halls of power in local, State, and Federal government for the past 15 years.

But his devotion to the citizens of south Los Angeles County hardly ends with his work as field representative. In his spare time he has managed to compile a truly impressive list of additional public service credits. Lionel was first elected to the Compton City Council in 1964. He served as a councilman for almost 10 years. His abilities were so well demonstrated to the people of Compton that they elected him mayor in 1977, and he served our community in that capacity until 1981.

Lionel's public service has not been restricted to his numerous posts in municipal and State government. He has also served in a number of our most prominent public interest groups. He has been a member of the board of directors, national treasurer, honorary life member and past president of Camp Fire Girls, Inc. He has been vice

chairman of region V of United Way, Inc. As if these service activities were not enough, Lionel has also served as both secretary and president of the Compton Rotary Club. He has been a member of the welfare planning council and is also a member of the NAACP.

Lionel has been such a powerhouse for so many years that it is not easy to believe that he thinks he is going to retire this month. I suspect that November 1983 marks less a retirement than a transition to new forms of service. The first 65 years were just Lionel's opening act. I am pleased to acknowledge Lionel and the countless good works he has performed for our community here before the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives this first day of November 1983.●

### DAIRY COMPROMISE PACKAGE

#### HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to further inform the Members of the House about the cost associated with various dairy proposals which will be considered in this Chamber in the near future.

The Agriculture Committee has requested the Rules Committee to make in order consideration of H.R. 4196, a bill which incorporates provisions contained in H.R. 1875, as reported by the Agriculture Committee in June of this year.

This so-called dairy compromise package was worked out by members of the committee in close cooperation with their counterparts in the Senate and in close and constant communication with the administration, which gave the plan its approval. I quote from a letter of September 27 from Secretary Block to Senator HELMS in which the Secretary commends the Senate Agriculture Committee for its efforts in bringing the compromise about.

The failure to act now on the dairy compromise that several of us negotiated may eventually destroy a dairy program that until 1979 worked well for nearly 30 years. We have all labored for a more reasonable dairy program, and now that we have achieved a high level of agreement, we still cannot get quick action on this issue. Our dairy farmers suffer under a despised assessment program, a program I also dislike.

Elsewhere in the letter, the Secretary writes: "I urge you and others to continue to fight on these crucial issues."

H.R. 4196 not only reduces production and surpluses with greater effectiveness and speed than other proposals currently being discussed in Congress—it will also result in far greater

savings than the \$1.50 price support cut which has been championed by Congressman CONABLE and by Minority Leader MICHEL.

#### DAIRY PROGRAM COSTS

(Dollars in millions)

	1984	1985	Total 1984-85
H.R. 4169	\$1,030	\$1,320	\$6,150
\$1.50 cut	1,580	1,620	6,940
Difference	550	300	790

The Agriculture Committee is committed to reducing the cost of Federal farm programs. In this regard, over the past 3 years the committee has approved changes in programs which have resulted in savings in excess of \$18 billion. Passage of H.R. 4196 will result in additional savings of \$2.78 billion from current programs costs during the next 4 years.

I invite all Members who are interested in reducing the Federal deficit to support our effort.●

#### SWAN'S BAKERY: A GOOD NEIGHBOR FOR 100 YEARS

##### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the family owned business is a cornerstone of the American culture. It shows the importance and success of small businesses in this country, and provides a continuity to a city or region. It offers an example of the American principle that one can build for future generations a company people can rely on. A family owned business plays an important role in the community, not only in providing products, but also in taking an interest in the community, its workers, and its consumers. It is in this role the family owned business displays its greatest asset by being a good neighbor.

Swan's Bakery has been a good neighbor to the people of Knoxville for the past 100 years. The operation of a business for 100 years is no small task in itself, but for the family owned business it is a special milestone. Generations have carried on a tradition of service to the community following the teachings of their ancestors. It is a tradition we can all respect.

Charles H. Swan set up his bakery at the corner of Central Avenue and Broadway in Knoxville in 1883. He gained a reputation as a quality baker and his produce was sold at the Markethouse in downtown Knoxville. Through hard work he was able to expand his business throughout east Tennessee. James H. Swan took over the business maintained the tradition of fine baked goods.

The bakery was moved to Magnolia Avenue in 1928. It has remained at that site for the past 55 years, and the aroma of the baked bread can be smelt in the homes of the neighborhood. Today John Swan is following in his grandfather's footsteps. As company president he is a respected man in Knoxville not only because of the bakery, but also because of the contributions Swan's has made to local charitable and civic organizations.

This Saturday he will join his neighbors, employees and patrons in celebrating a century of service to the people of east Tennessee. Over 3,000 guests are expected to attend to congratulate Swan's for achieving this milestone. It is a fitting tribute to the bakery's dedication to quality and service.

The success of this family and its business offers an example to us all. It shows what is possible with determination and a concern for one's community. It shows the importance of being a good neighbor.●

#### THE SOVIETS: NO CHANGE IN THEIR TACTICS

##### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, we recently received a report that the U.S. Armed Forces in Grenada had unearthed significant supplies of Soviet weapons, and stockpiles of 18,000 uniforms—Grenada having armed forces numbering only 1,200 persons. This sounds all too familiar when we compare the Soviet's rhetoric to their record. The State Department, the Defense Department, and our intelligence agency reports more vividly depict huge military build ups in Grenada.

I want my colleagues to know that in the course of recent House Post Office Committee hearings we have gathered additional evidence that the Soviets say one thing but do another. By their interruption of mail, they are in clear violation of the Universal Postal Union Convention standards, the spirit of the Helsinki Accords, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

We uncovered this evidence during an examination of over 1,700 documents gathered by our Post Office Subcommittee on Investigations, which has been looking into the Soviet interruption of international mail. The Soviet's violations are clear—and gross. There is evidence of forgery, theft, and a pattern of deceit from these exhibits, gathered from most States and from some 12 foreign countries. The records speak for themselves, bearing out that the Soviets

have a way of saying one thing and then doing another. Anyone who has been following or involved in our Soviet mail investigation is not surprised to learn about the Soviet's plans for a military buildup in Grenada.

During the course of our recent hearings on Soviet tactics in circumventing the UPU standards, there appeared a witness who related her group's efforts to document these violations.

Ulane Mazurkevich, of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, one of our chief witnesses, spoke of the "willful and consistent violation of human rights." In order to share her views with my colleagues, I am inserting her full statement at this point in the RECORD:

#### STATEMENT OF ULANA BAUCH MAZURKEVICH, CHAIRPERSON, UKRAINIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, I am very honored to appear before the subcommittee on Postal operations and to testify on the problem of non-delivery of mail.

As Chairperson of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, I know how important these hearings are, and I applaud Congressman Gilman for holding these hearings and thereby giving hope to the many in the Soviet Union who are denied their basic right, freedom of communication.

For the past 6 months our Committee has worked closely with David Eno, assistant to Congressman Gilman and it is because of their tenacity and dedication to this issue that so much data has been accumulated. It is obvious on the basis of 1600 exhibits that there are gross violations by the Soviet Union in regards to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Human Rights within the Soviet Union are constantly violated. The most flagrant denial of the basic human right, the right to life, was wiped out by Moscow in the downing of KAL 007. This great crime against humanity is receiving world condemnation, and rightfully so. But, everyday the Soviet Union willfully and consistently violates human rights and these violations are totally ignored by the world press as well as by the American media.

At this time, I am not talking about the 4 million political prisoners who are languishing in Soviet concentration camps or are being injected with mind boggling drugs in psychiatric hospitals for speaking out against the denial of basic human rights in the Soviet Union. I am not talking about these brave men and women and their noble struggle. I am talking about your ordinary Ukrainian citizens and their right to communicate.

The flow of mail between people across international boundaries is guaranteed by various treaties and covenants that the Soviet Union signed. Yet, it is clear that there is a definite calculated attempt by the Soviet government not to abide by these agreements.

Freedom of communication, which is guaranteed by the various provisions are considered by the Soviets to be a "privilege", and not a right. The Soviet government is using this "right" to isolate non-Russian groups, by denying them a lifeline to the outside world. They do it by falsely



signing registered mail and then confiscating the mail or by returning legitimate mail marked "addressee unknown", when in fact our sources verify that the addressees are living at the stated address. In other instances postal items have been confiscated, opened, inspected and simply discarded. There is also a calculated program of harassment through surcharges on parcel post items.

To this end, I have submitted exhibits 958, 959, 960 pertaining to service charges by the U.S.S.R. licensed postal services. In addition, we have submitted documents entered as exhibit 904 in which people in Ukraine were asked to refuse packages by their own postal authorities. This occurred in April 1983 in Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine and were verified by tourists. In another instance, the Soviet Postal Authorities had the gall to tell one addressee "Do not accept this package, it isn't honorable. Soon no one will be getting packages."

Furthermore, we submitted exhibit 536 in which we talked about the need for more action by the U.S. Postal Service and the concern over the high charges being charged by the parcel services licensed by the U.S.S.R. and doing business at some 40 locations throughout the United States. I urge you, to take a strong look at these parcel services and determine if they should in some fashion be supervised by the Federal Government.

The fragile lifeline between those U.S. citizens who wish to correspond with friends or relatives in the Soviet Union is very tenuous because of Soviet policy of isolating individuals from the outside world thru the non-delivery of mail. In most instances the families are without any political involvement whatsoever and yet, their mail does not reach them or the mail that they send out to their relatives outside the Soviet Union is held back. Their letters are not political, they are simply personal correspondence. Mail is their only connection with families and friends outside the Soviet Union and parcels sent to them, in many cases, are their only means of sustenance.

The mailing of parcels to the Soviet Union is a costly and difficult proposition. The import tax is so steep that it almost doubles the cost of the parcel itself. The assessed value of some items sent to the Soviet Union are many times their normal value. Also, the Soviet government imposed stricter regulations with regard to how many items could be sent in a single parcel. In some cases the packages do not get through even though the sender has prepaid for the package, the Soviet authorities simply confiscate the package for their own use and tell the addressee that the package got lost. In other instances the parcel is returned without any explanations and the sender has to redeem the package by paying as high as \$60.

The Soviet government comes out the winner, it receives the hard currency it so desperately needs and, in the process it further dehumanizes and isolates the family for whom the package was intended.

In documents entered as exhibit 961 thru and including 1046 we have submitted evidence about high service charges by the Soviet licensed parcel services and the high surcharges upon the return of the merchandise to this country.

The most notorious violation of mail communication is into Soviet concentration camps. Various Human Rights organizations regularly send letters of support to political prisoners, although these letters never

reach the political prisoner invariably they hear about them.

This spring President Reagan received a letter smuggled out of concentration camp #36, which is part of a vast penal gulag located near the city of Perm, Russia. The letter initiated by Mykola Rudenko, poet and founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and signed by 9 political prisoners, asked President Reagan to help form an international commission to inspect Soviet prison camps. They said that lawlessness is so widespread that it is no longer merely a question of violation of human rights, but of premeditated inhumanity. In their appeal to the President, they stated that not a single letter from abroad reached the camp in the last several years.●

#### NOTICE THAT THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE WILL SEEK A RULE LIMITING GERMANE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2755

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules for the Democratic Caucus, notice is hereby given that the Committee on Energy and Commerce is seeking a rule which would limit germane amendments to the bill, H.R. 2755, the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1983, which was reported from the committee on September 15, 1983.●

#### BRAVE MEN, FUTILE MISSION

**HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the San Jose Mercury has once again voiced a clear and unambiguous view of this administration's policy in Lebanon. In an editorial on October 30, the Mercury said the men who died in Lebanon were honorable men, but that the "policy that sent them to Beirut deserves no such honor."

Along with my colleague DON EDWARDS, I urge Members to consider carefully this thoughtful editorial:

#### BRAVE MEN, FUTILE MISSION

Having relinquished the moral high ground in Grenada, President Reagan sought to regain it in Lebanon last week, suggesting to Americans that to alter the nation's course in Beirut would dishonor the dead.

Few politicians ever have so skillfully attempted to enlist America's emotions to embrace such a futile mission.

Who among us does not mourn the death of the more than 200 Americans? Who does not long to believe that our brave countrymen died for a great and distinguished cause? Who could fail to hope that though their lives were lost, their peace mission was not?

The president understood the depth of our feelings and our instinctive desire for both vengeance and purpose. And he appealed to our hearts, not our minds.

"Brave young men have been taken from us. Many others have been grievously wounded," he said. "Are we to tell them their sacrifice was wasted? They gave their lives in defense of our national security every bit as much as any man who ever died fighting a war. We must not strip every ounce of meaning and purpose from their courageous sacrifice..."

"We cannot and will not dishonor them now and the sacrifices they have made by failing to remain as faithful to the cause of freedom and the pursuit of peace as they have been."

He seemed to suggest that those who love their fellow Americans must not now criticize the policies that placed them in Beirut. Failure to invest confidence in America's presence in Lebanon, the president seemed to say, is to desecrate our fallen comrades.

But painful as they may be, the deaths of Americans cannot now be made to rationalize a policy that was flawed from the start. Conscience and reason demand that those who believe the president was wrong to send Marines to Beirut do not now justify their deaths by accepting the president's Mideast mission.

Reagan has failed to show that either Israel's security or our own demands an American presence in Beirut. Nor has it been demonstrated that our presence there is building or even keeping the peace. If Israel remains confident of its safety with the Syrians occupying the Bekaa Valley, why cannot we?

The Marines should not withdraw immediately. Having been wounded by a faceless enemy against whom retaliation has not been possible, the United States should take no action that suggests it can be so easily intimidated.

But our troops should withdraw soon. America should not persist in implementing a military mission that has no genuine hope of success. Amin Gemayal and other leaders in Lebanon should be given 60 days to begin serious reconciliation moves. After that, American forces should pull out, at least to offshore ships.

In the meantime, the Marines must recognize they are not a neutral force in Beirut and must therefore adopt the defensive posture of troops in a deadly war zone.

At home, Americans and their representatives in Congress should reject the argument that says criticism of the nation's foreign policy either endangers troops or dishonors the dead.

This emotional appeal and the ensuing failure to ask "Why?" is precisely what led to 57,000 American deaths in Vietnam.

American soldiers on the battlefield must be protected regardless of the policy that placed them there. But we must not stifle criticism of that policy when it is wrong. To do so sacrifices reason when it is most needed to protect against further deaths.

What greater waste can there be than to spill more American blood on a mission that defies success?

The Americans who died in Beirut felt it was their duty to serve their country as soldiers. They were honorable men. But the policy that sent them to Beirut deserves no such honor. To try now to cover that policy with glory would, indeed, denigrate the survivors as well as the dead.●

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
CHINA LAKE NAVAL WEAPONS  
CENTER

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of Congress the fine record of service compiled during the last four decades by the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake in my district.

China Lake Naval Weapons Center celebrates its 40th year of service on Friday, November 4, and it has indeed been a distinguished 40 years for the center. Most of the conventional airborne weaponry used by the free world today was developed at China Lake NWC, which is the Navy's top research, development, test and evaluation center for air warfare systems. More than 550 different programs encompassing all sorts of weapons and technology are carried on at NWC, which is quite a large mission for a facility created at an isolated desert crossroads.

In 1943, the Navy needed more room for a new proving ground for its aviation ordnance, and the California Institute of Technology needed space to test a new 3.5-inch aircraft rocket being considered for use as a weapon in World War II. The Navy and Cal-Tech started looking for a site, and they settled on the Indian Wells Valley, 150 miles out in the Mojave Desert from Los Angeles. Virtually overnight, a test center and accompanying community sprang up. In the years following World War II, the Naval Ordnance Testing Station (which became the Naval Weapons Center in 1967) was to play a critical role in developing such weapons as the Zuni rocket, the Shrike antiradiation missile, the Polaris missile, and the Sidewinder guided missile used by our Navy pilots in 1981 to shoot down two Libyan jets which attacked them over the Mediterranean Sea.

The work carried on at China Lake is vitally important to our national defense. NWC's motto is "Insuring a Modern Navy," and the technology developed at China Lake will help keep all of our armed services better prepared to meet the challenges posed to America's security in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the men and women working at China Lake Naval Weapons Center. They are a group of dedicated people, and they deserve a grateful salute from the rest of us as NWC reaches its 40th anniversary. It truly takes "the right stuff" to keep our Nation's defenses prepared, and these people have it. ●

1983 SIDNEY R. RABB AWARD TO  
DONALD O. SCHNUCK

HON. ROBERT A. YOUNG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. YOUNG of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, I had the pleasure of attending the annual banquet of the Food Marketing Institute, the trade association for food wholesalers and retailers. The high point of the evening was the presentation of the most esteemed award in the supermarket industry—the Sidney R. Rabb award. It is given to an individual who has demonstrated outstanding concern for the consumer, the industry, and the community. This year, the award was presented to my constituent and very dear friend, Donald O. Schnuck, president and chief executive officer of Schnuck Markets of Bridgeton, Mo.

Rather than try to paraphrase the evening's remarks, I will read the complete text of the presentation:

TEXT OF PRESENTATION OF 1983 SIDNEY R. RABB AWARD TO DONALD O. SCHNUCK BY BYRON ALLUMBAUGH, CHAIRMAN, FOOD MARKETING INSTITUTE

Now let's turn to the award tonight. And once again we find the award goes to a family it has visited before. The winner of the 1983 Sidney R. Rabb Award is Donald O. Schnuck, the president and chief executive officer of Schnuck Markets, Inc.

He and his father and brother, Ed, founded the company when they sold their neighborhood grocery stores, which they had individually operated after World War II in St. Louis. They pooled their resources to buy one supermarket in 1952.

Since then, the company has grown into the largest retail food chain in the St. Louis area and enjoys the largest market share by a comfortable margin. Schnucks now operates 60 supermarkets in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Beyond that, the company is completely integrated. It operates its own mechanized warehouses and distribution facility, an egg-laying farm and feed mill, and a dairy processing plant.

Don has long been committed to serving the consumer, which is the basic business philosophy responsible for his success. Schnucks has been innovative through the years in initiating dialogue with consumer leaders and being the first to offer new consumer programs.

As a matter of fact, Schnucks was probably the first company to receive the endorsement of Missouri's leading consumer activist, favoring scanning with shelf pricing. This came in the face of intense labor and political opposition.

Don has received numerous civic and marketing awards during his career. He has been heavily involved in the St. Louis Community.

Currently, Don is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. In that capacity, he also serves on the Board of Directors of the Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis. This medical center is the fourth largest in the U.S.

During his more than ten years of service to Children's Hospital, Don has served on nearly every committee of the hospital. He was particularly responsible for the planning for a new 84 million dollar Children's Hospital—which will open its doors in the spring of 1984.

This is a 500 thousand-square-foot facility, which, in Don's words, is "destined to become the premier provider of children's health care in the United States, if not the world, because of our already established reputation as one of the leading research and teaching children's hospitals in the U.S."

Don holds directorships on the boards of Mercantile Bancorporation, Mercantile Trust Company and the YMCA of Greater St. Louis.

Don is the immediate past chairman of the Junior Achievement of Mississippi Valley. As a long-time supporter, he has served on that board for nine years. This has been the leading JA program in the country for the past 20 years. He has guided the direction of JA programs so that during the last school year, 16 thousand students participated in the Mississippi Valley program.

Of those, 85 hundred high school students participated in traditional JA companies. The remaining 75 hundred were eighth and ninth graders who studied business topics with a guest business consultant in their social studies classes once a week for 15 weeks.

In a new pilot program, fifth and sixth graders are learning basic business principles. During his tenure as chairman of Junior Achievement, Don appointed a long-range planning committee and successfully directed its work.

He has also been personally responsible for continuous fund-raising activities. For example, he secured an 80 thousand dollar donation of tools and equipment from another St. Louis firm.

Don is an active member of Civic Progress. This is an association of chief executive officers of large corporations with headquarters in St. Louis. It was established to encourage business participation in community affairs. Don has served on many government food industry committees and as president of the Board of Trustees of John Burroughs School.

In 1982, an honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon him by Maryville College in St. Louis. He is an honorary member of the Epsilon Chapter of Beta Gamma and the National Honor Society, and a recipient of the DeMolay Legion of Honor degree.

Don has been a leader in the Food Marketing Institute and its predecessor organizations. Don served as chairman of FMI from 1979 to 1981. One of the many accomplishments during his term was the creation of the Industry Relations Committee. This panel helps maximize cooperation and coordination among food retailers, wholesalers and suppliers—for the benefit of the industry and the consumers we serve.

He served as vice chairman of the National Association of Food Chains. And he continues to serve on numerous committees of the institute.

Don attended Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas and Washington University in St. Louis—majoring in business administration. He served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy during World War Two. Don and his wife, Doris, have six children and nine grandchildren.



Don is a native of St. Louis, and he takes his commitment to the community very seriously. I would like to close by relating one example that shows how he lives up to that commitment.

Last December St. Louis was hit by disastrous floods. Literally overnight, thousands of people were left homeless. Don stepped in immediately, even before the official disaster relief could be organized. His company donated 50 thousand dollars in food, transportation and services to aid the victims.

Don worked with the emergency crews of the Salvation Army and the Red Cross, personally seeing to it that emergency supplies—ranging from food to medical supplies to baby food and disposable diapers—were transported from the Schnucks warehouses to where they were needed.

Once Don got the ball rolling, other St. Louis companies responded in a similar way. Numerous suppliers and manufacturers offered assistance, because they knew they had a responsible and organized clearing house to distribute the goods they wished to donate.

Don provided a facility near the flooded area, which was desperately needed to process victims and to use as a staging area for supplies for the Salvation Army. In fact, this facility stayed open into the spring of this year while the Salvation Army continued its clean-up work.

Schnuck employees responded to his leadership by donating their own time to sort clothing and clean up the homes of fellow employees who are victims of the flooding. The employees even organized their own victim relief fund for their colleagues, which included cash donations and Christmas gifts, as well.

That is the sort of response that Don Schnuck makes when he takes on a project. And that is the response his leadership brings out in other people. Don, congratulations, the award is well deserved. ●

#### VAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in the turbulent Middle East, it is critical that the American people and the U.S. Congress clearly understand who are our truly dependable allies.

In this connection, I would like to share with my colleagues in Congress a thoughtful and analytical article from the New Republic of November 14, 1983.

#### VAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

The massacre of Marines in Beirut graphically illustrates how difficult it is to maintain an American presence in Lebanon and how determined are those opposed to it. The Persian Gulf, certainly as important to the United States as Lebanon, is at least as great a challenge. President Carter declared it such vital interest that the United States was prepared to use military force if necessary to defend it. For a long time, the United States didn't have to. The Shah of Iran was a strong and willing surrogate. Since his fall, the U.S. has been running around the area trying to find someone to defend its interest in the Gulf. It is a serious

problem that has yielded a string of unserious solutions.

Zbigniew Brzezinski was partial to Iraq. True, Iraq was and is, the most virulently anti-American Arab state in the Gulf. It has spearheaded the Arab rejection of Camp David, led the boycott of Anwar Sadat, and backed the Abu Nidal gang, whose specialty is equal opportunity terror (it attacks Palestinian moderates and European synagogues, anything to make peace more difficult). Bravely refusing to confuse power with principle, Mr. Brzezinski advocated a tilt toward Iraq because of its strength. Iraq put its strength on display by picking a war with a convulsed and almost technologically disarmed Iran. Iraq now finds itself desperately suing for peace. (Now that Iraq has been beaten, there are voices in the current Administration calling for a new tilt to Iraq, a development that proves once again that when ignorance is wedded to stubbornness it can transcend even ideology.)

Next there was Egypt. Operation Bright Star, which featured Egyptian and American boys shoulder to shoulder in the desert as spectacular live bombing runs took place overhead, was a symbol of American-Egyptian military cooperation. The difficulty had to do with substance. When Libya invaded Chad earlier this year, the United States (and then France) looked for ways to stop its advance. Not only did President Mubarak not lift a finger on behalf of Chad, but when the United States sent AWACS planes to the Sudan as a warning to Qaddafi, Egypt hastened to assure the world that it had nothing to do with this American action. Next customer.

The perennial candidate for defender of American interests in the Gulf, the Harold Stassen of the region, is the King of Saudi Arabia. The point of the AWACS sale of 1981, and the F-15 sale of 1978, was to induce the Saudi rulers into closer cooperation with the United States. To that end we've given them enough sophisticated equipment to sink the *New Jersey*, and that for an armed force about half the size of New York City's (excluding Guardian Angels). Yet Saudi Arabia is so weak that it cannot even defend its interests in the Gulf, let alone ours. Its current idea of defense is to throw money at Iraq so it can fight Iran. And as for military cooperation with the United States, the Saudis make a point of refusing any, as a way of placating their enemies. Their loud and frequent protestations of neutrality always feature the declaration that they will not permit American use of their military facilities. They long ago shut down their U.S. air bases; they insisted that the AWACS sent to defend them be transferred to Saudi control (that was the point of the sale); and they regularly pressure the smaller Gulf states to embrace a similar neutrality.

The reductio ad absurdum of a policy of relying on moderate Arabs to act on behalf of the United States would be to lean on the weakest reed of them all, King Hussein of Jordan; and now this has happened. For two years the Reagan Administration has been secretly training and preparing to equip Jordan with advanced aircraft, sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles, and light tanks, for . . . a Jordanian rapid deployment force, to fly around the Middle East putting out anti-American and anti-moderate-Arab fires.

It's hard to know where to start on this one. Hussein has never been known to deploy anything rapidly, and certainly not an armed force in defense of others' interests. He can barely defend his own. As for

larger issues, Hussein, to put it kindly, doesn't like to get out front. He refuses to act without an Arab consensus at his back, which is as good as a pledge of paralysis. Six months ago he gave up a chance to pursue President Reagan's Middle East peace plan—which promised to return the West Bank to him—because he couldn't get Yasir Arafat's permission. This is the man we expect to throw his armed forces into the breach when we need him in the Gulf?

This plan is now said to be jeopardized by public exposure. Why? Because Hussein, like other Arab moderates, is afraid of being perceived as militarily linked to the United States. The point of most secret agreements is to keep them from enemy eyes; a secret agreement with Hussein, however, must be kept from his own people, and from others on whose behalf military force is presumably to be deployed. Some agreement.

The most disagreeable bit of rationalization to defend this zany idea was produced by the Administration official who argued that in the light of Israeli "retrenchment" the United States had to turn elsewhere for help. But the Jordanian R.D.F. idea came up two years ago, when Israeli retrenchment was hardly an issue. (That was when Israel was retrenching its way into Iraqi nuclear reactors.) Israeli "retrenchment" is barely two months old. It consists of Israeli withdrawal from Beirut (the United States had opposed the original advance) to the twenty-five-mile line which only a year ago critics had proclaimed the limit of legitimate Israeli security interests in Lebanon.

How does the United States defend its interests in the Gulf? If it wants to rely on a surrogate, there's only one nation in the area that is a strong, stable, and organic ally. Its people don't have to be denied information about military arrangements with the United States, its military can project force from Uganda to Iraq (the Nile to the Euphrates, as some would have it), and it has more than once welcomed military cooperation with the United States.

The United States may choose not to avail itself of Israel. In that case it must do the work of a great power and rely on itself. ●

#### THE DEATH OF THE GREAT GEORGE HALAS

#### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on October 31, the Nation lost one of its great personalities, football's George Halas. Mr. Halas owned the National Football League's Chicago Bears since the early 1920's and is recognized as one of the founding fathers of professional football. Through his unbridled efforts, Mr. Halas helped make professional football one of the major entertainment mediums in our Nation today. He was instrumental in bringing pleasure and enjoyment into countless American homes.

George Halas' accomplishments in the sporting world are innumerable; I would like to take this opportunity to try to cite just a few. For a short time he played rightfield for the New York

Yankees before being replaced by one Babe Ruth, whose prominence in that sport need not be mentioned. He was also a member of the team that won the 1919 Rose Bowl. As a coach and owner, George Halas' teams had unparalleled success. He coached the Chicago Bears to 326 wins and 5 league championships.

Perhaps my most important comments on Mr. Halas should not be made about his career in sports, but of his personal commitment to his fellow man and his Nation. He was a fiercely loyal and principled man who was greatly respected by those who came to know him. On two occasions, he left his civilian life to serve his Nation in the U.S. Navy—during World War I and again during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation of Mr. Halas' accomplishments and recognize the outstanding contribution he has made to the American lifestyle. My prayers and sympathy go out to his family and loved ones. The Nation has lost one of its most colorful and significant personalities.●

#### DEFICIT SPENDING

#### HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago the Congress enacted the Budget Act in order to control spending. The Federal deficit in that year was a little more than \$4.5 billion. In the following years, under both Republican and Democratic Presidents, there were Federal Government deficits ranging from \$27 billion to \$110 billion. Now in fiscal year 1983, the deficit has risen to \$195 billion.

These deficits have placed an enormous burden on our already weakened economy. Deficit spending forces the Government to borrow available credit which then diminishes the amount of capital available in the private sector for investment and personal borrowing.

For too many years, the Federal Government has used deficit spending to finance Government programs. I, for one, am tired of financing Government spending splurges with deficits that weaken the economy and leave a debt that future generations of American taxpayers will be forced to pay. It is time to tear up the national credit card by adopting a new, bold, and effective budget strategy which will force this Congress to make hard decisions.

That new strategy is the pay as you go budget. This budget proposal is a workable and nonpartisan plan. It is similar to the budget procedures used by over 40 of our State governments.

It does not mean that spending cannot increase; it does mean that new spending will not mean new deficits.

The operation of the pay as you go process is very simple. Under this plan, we would establish a spending baseline at the current year's budget outlay total.

Pay as you go prohibits the Government from spending any more money next year than it did this year, unless Congress is willing to totally offset that new spending either by raising revenues or by cutting spending elsewhere in the budget. Unlike a strict budget freeze, pay as you go permits additional spending above the current spending levels—for education, defense, social security cost-of-living adjustments, highways, or any other program—but only if we are willing to pay for those new spending decisions. Pay as you go says to the Congress, to the President, and to our constituents that we must have the courage to pay for our spending decisions rather than deferring payment by increasing the national debt.

Implementation of the pay as you go process will achieve a rapid reduction in Federal deficits. It will stop the Federal Government from consuming the credit which is required to finance economic growth and provide jobs.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, if pay as you go had been adopted when it was first introduced in 1982, the Federal budget would have run a surplus of more than \$27 billion in fiscal year 1985. Now we are finishing a year with a \$195 billion deficit, and it will take us longer to cut back our deficits and balance the budget. In the budget resolution that the Federal Government is currently operating under, the deficit for 1986 is projected to be \$130 billion. Under the pay as you go budget, the 1986 deficit would be \$49 billion. In 1988 with pay as you go, we would have a balanced budget.

Adoption of the pay as you go budget process would be a historic moment for this Congress. No longer would we continue to spend billions of deficit dollars to conceal waste, special interest benefits, or outdated and lavish programs that the economy cannot afford and the voters do not support.

We have an opportunity to change the budget. We have an opportunity to make the budget process fair. We have an opportunity to balance the budget, and maybe even more importantly, we have an opportunity for the first time to provide a budget process that all Americans can understand because it is very simple and direct.

During the 98th Congress, this may be the most important issue before us. Are we going to shackle the taxpayer, the investor, the small businessman, and the first-time home buyer with \$200 billion deficits? Or will we be able

to end this spending drain on the American public?

Over 150 years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote that it is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. I think the time has come to follow Mr. Jefferson's instructions.●

#### BLATANT DISCRIMINATION INHERENT IN U.S. VISA POLICY

#### HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr. James Prior, will be arriving in Washington today as the first stop on his American tour. This ironic situation clearly demonstrates the blatant discrimination inherent in the State Department's policy on visa applications.

Secretary Prior, an appointed member of the British Government is permitted to travel and speak freely in the United States regarding his Government's policy in Northern Ireland. However, the official spokesman for the Sinn Fein Party, Joe Austin, Rev. Ian Paisley, and others have been denied visas and the opportunities afforded Secretary Prior. The denials have even been directed at officially elected members of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland.

Americans accustomed to constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech greatly resent the State Department's denial of such rights to those who oppose British oppression of Northern Ireland.

As a concerned member of the ad hoc congressional committee on Irish affairs, I demand the State Department reevaluate its present policy and institute a more open, more fair visa policy with respect to visitors from Northern Ireland.●

#### THE SOLUTION TO THE ACID RAIN PROBLEM

#### HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article appeared today in the New York Times written by my distinguished colleague from Minnesota, GERRY SIKORSKI. In this article, Mr. SIKORSKI outlines very succinctly the issues related to acid rain control and how we can begin to deal with this devastating problem.

I would like to urge my colleagues to read the following article and then to endorse H.R. 3400, the acid rain control legislation that Mr. SIKORSKI has authored along with Mr. WAXMAN.



[From the New York Times, Nov. 1, 1983]  
**TO FIGHT ACID RAIN**  
 (By Gerry Sikorski)

WASHINGTON.—There is a growing consensus in America and the Congress that it is time to control acid rain by reducing emissions of its two principal ingredients, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. But the problem has been wrongly construed as one facing only the Northeastern states, and the solution an Eastern one. In fact, the problem is national in scope and can be resolved only with an approach in which clean-up costs are borne equally by all the states.

The Environmental Protection Agency has reported that the regions of the United States that are vulnerable to acid rain stretch from Florida to the state of Washington, and from California to Maine. According to the Reagan Administration's Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation, vast areas of the South, Southwest and West are vulnerable to acid rain. In all probability, acid rain will begin to damage those areas in coming decades—if the damage has not in fact already started.

There are two ways to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide from their main source: coal-burning utilities. One is to require utilities to switch from high-sulfur, Eastern coal to low-sulfur coal from the West. But this switch has been strongly resisted by Eastern coal-mining states, which stand to lose as many as 300,000 jobs, according to a Congressional Research Service study.

The alternative is to require utilities to install scrubbers to remove sulfur dioxide from plant emissions. Scrubbers are so costly, however, that their installation would cause double-digit rate hikes in many Midwestern states.

The best solution to the dilemma of protecting jobs and the environment is national cost-sharing, as is proposed in the National Acid Deposition Control Act of 1983. The bill would add a fee of one-tenth of a cent for each electric kilowatt generated by every utility in the continental United States. This would cost an average American family 50 to 75 cents a month. The money collected would pay up to 90 percent of the onetime cost of installing scrubbers at the 50 dirtiest plants in the nation. Sulfur dioxide emissions would be cut by seven million tons a year while allowing the utilities to continue burning high-sulfur Eastern coal, protecting thousands of mining jobs.

Beyond this, the legislation calls for removing four million tons of nitrogen oxide a year through strict controls on new power plants and trucks, and another three million tons a year of sulfur dioxide in a complex formula. States that exceed a certain minimum level of sulfur dioxide emissions would share in the added reductions in proportion to their contribution to the pollution, minus a credit for reductions gained by cleaning up any of the 50 dirtiest plants located within their borders. For example, if Ohio is responsible for 10 percent of the nation's sulfur dioxide emissions, then it would have to reduce its emissions by 300,000 tons minus the reductions already gained by placing scrubbers on any of the 50 dirtiest plants that are located in the state.

It is often argued that, instead of mandating the installation of scrubbers, the Government should allow utilities to choose between scrubbers and switching to alternate fuels. But utilities have already made their choice, and it is to spend their pollution downwind, eventually damaging the ecosystems of distant states. This irresponsible

practice, with its manifestly harmful effects, must end.

Some have proposed a sulfur dioxide emissions tax, which would put the economic burden on those who produce the pollution. While this argument is attractive to residents of the Northeast, in practical terms it means that emissions would not be reduced. The administrative complexities of an emissions tax are forbidding, since it would require monitoring every power plant and factory in the country to insure their compliance with the law.

The National Acid Deposition Control Act is gathering widespread support. The Denver Post has called the approach "sound" and the total price a "bargain." The Los Angeles Times said that the act is in America's interest, even while pointing out that most of the damage is occurring in the Northeast. These Western papers support the measure because it is fair and economical, and because it will end an environmental assault that the National Academy of Sciences said is costing the East \$5 billion a year.

The well-documented destructiveness of acid rain is too great to allow us the luxury of experimenting with well-intentioned but untried and unacceptable ideas. Instead, we should seek a solution that we know can work. The bipartisan National Acid Deposition Control Act equitably distributes the economic burden, preserves jobs and vigorously attacks the problem of acid rain. America needs this legislation now. ●

#### DON'T CUT FUNDS FOR EDUCATION!

**HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Dr. Kala M. Stroup, the president of Murray State University, Murray, Ky., which I would like to share with my colleagues at this time. Dr. Stroup writes regarding her deep concern about proposed funding cuts in TRIO programs which benefit disadvantaged youth. In light of the successful Upward Bound project at Murray State University and at other institutions across the Nation, I am hopeful that my colleagues will listen to her plea for support of higher education and disadvantaged youth programs and funding.

Dr. Stroup's letter follows:

MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY,  
 Murray, Ky., September 30, 1983.  
 Representative CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.,  
 Rayburn House Office Building,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HUBBARD: I am writing you to express my deep concern about proposed funding cuts in TRIO programs which benefit disadvantaged youth.

Since 1964, the Murray State University Upward Bound Project has provided an invaluable service to the disadvantaged high school students of the Jackson Purchase by helping them pursue a college education. The programs designed by our Upward Bound Project offer an array of support services which help students develop the academic, problem solving, and inquiry

skills and talents so needed for success in higher education.

The other TRIO program which we operate at Murray State is The Special Services For Disadvantaged Students Project which serves low-income, first generation, and disabled college students. The special services provided include tutoring, counseling, individual planning, and readers, interpreters, notetakers, and typists for disabled students.

As you are no doubt aware, the President proposes to reduce TRIO funding in the fiscal year 1984 by 77 percent. He has not included any monies for Upward Bound projects in his fiscal year 1984 Budget. The results of these proposed cuts would be to eliminate all 640 Special Services projects nationwide, or to cut all 430 Upward Bound budgets by 35 percent and to eliminate 230 Special Services projects.

I am asking for your continued strong support for TRIO programs. In the past we have appreciated your support of funding of TRIO programs and other higher education legislation. A \$170 million level of funding for TRIO would make up for the 29 percent loss of real dollars (adjusted to reflect increases in the consumer price index) between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1983.

We appreciate your interest in these programs and your support of higher education.

Sincerely,

KALA M. STROUP. ●

#### COMPUTER SECURITY

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of protecting computer and automated information systems from abuse has been playing center stage in the media lately.

In particular, the electronic trespassing by a group of Milwaukee, Wis., youths of the Los Alamos Nuclear Laboratory and the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center has focused a great deal of attention on the capabilities—and vulnerabilities—of computer systems across the country.

Because computer security has international as well as domestic ramifications, it is interesting to note that this complex subject was a principal topic of the International Carnahan Conference on Security Technology held October 4-6, 1983 in Zurich, Switzerland.

Louise Giovane Becker, specialist in Information Sciences and Technology at the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, and one of the country's leading experts in the field of computer security, presented a significant paper at this conference that addresses some of the policy concerns related to computer security.

Because of the importance of this issue and the great insight which Mrs. Becker brings to the issue, I am including excerpts from her paper:

# COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS SECURITY: POLICY CONSIDERATIONS IN A TECHNOLOGICAL AGE

## UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM

Computers and associated technologies affect programs ranging from national defense, intelligence, and space programs to air traffic control, health, manufacturing, financial activities, education, and personal computing capability. The broad spectrum of computer activities and the value of these resources prompts consideration to adequate controls.

Information technologies, including computers, telecommunications, data networks, and word processors, provide the framework for the remarkable information age. While these technologies are valuable resources in themselves the data and information handled by these innovations often represent a considerable investment.

In certain environments computer security is considered an integral part of the management effort. This is most apparent in national security systems in which there is a dedication to protecting information from being compromised. The computer security management commitment in national defense arena is rarely found or necessarily desired in other environments.

In some organizations there is reluctance to institute computer security measures. Often a lack of awareness of the threats and vulnerabilities is a barrier to putting good computer security practices to work.

Many organizations do not have an appropriate set of support systems to protect computerized resources. They may even find that it is difficult to pinpoint responsibilities or institute controls to protect these resources.

Another problem is the reluctance of certain organizations to share information on the fact that a penetration of their systems has occurred. In these organizations' acknowledgement of problem or threat will not necessarily prompt management action. Fearing that the public trust may be harmed, organizations may fail to report or remedy certain problems.

## THREATS AND VULNERABILITIES

Computer vulnerabilities, real and imagined, provide the basis for the continuing concern with protecting information resources. Computers are associated with the critical functions (such as, air safety, banking, and electrical/nuclear power controls) remain vulnerable. Specific computer abuses have prompted media attention or law enforcement investigations. These are indicative of the problems confronting computerized resources. Reports of computer crime, illegal use of systems, misuse of automated information resources, and denial of access to information and services contribute to the concern with computer vulnerabilities.

## RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND ORDERING PRIORITIES

The allocation of resources is central to an effective computer security program. Organizations face a difficult problem of balancing security requirements and costs. Another resource allocation difficulty is the dichotomy between systems performance and organizational or mission objectives versus security requirements. In Federal agencies as well as private sector organizations where mission or objectives are consistent with security goals it is often relatively easy to justify the cost of security. Organizations with too few resources and a limited understanding of the problems often are reluctant to

allocate resources to security matters. In many instances balancing the probability of losses of data or systems availability with costly security measures is a dilemma.

Even when resources are available there is the problem of ordering priorities. Often organizations are not always aware of the risks or may not fully understand the value of the computerized resources. In such a situation it is difficult to set priorities. In addition, goals may not always be sufficiently defined to provide a realistic framework for ordering priorities. Lack of awareness of the dangers, poor identification of problems, and limited understanding of the remedies lessens the possibility that an appropriate set of priorities will be identified.

Another factor influencing ordering of priorities is the possibility that there may be a narrow interpretation of organizational goals or mission. This narrow perception of goals may cause an override of security considerations. For example, an agency may place a high priority on its mission (such as sending out welfare or social security checks) than maintaining good security practices. The result is that the mission requirement is pursued and the security measure dismissed. This condition, generally referred to as "mission override" is a real dilemma in some Federal agencies and private sector organizations.

## LEGISLATIVE CONCERN AND INTEREST

Congress has an ongoing interest in computer security, especially as it relates to Federal operations and programs. Through the years there has been a continuing interest by the Congress in protecting information from unwarranted disclosure. As discussed above, legislation limiting certain data from unwanted dissemination has been a major congressional concern. National security, effectiveness of Government computers and information systems, privacy of certain record systems, and protecting Government assets has prompted Congress to examine computer security related matters. Decades of interest in this subject cannot be adequately reflected in this summary, however, this section highlights the Federal legislators in certain computer security issues, namely: privacy, computer crime, and Federal information resources management.

In the 98th Congress two bills relating to computer crime are pending in the House of Representatives.

The Federal Computer Systems Protection Act, H.R. 1092, introduced by Rep. Bill Nelson, addresses four distinct areas: fraudulent records or data; unauthorized utilization of data; alteration or destruction of data; and stealing products, services, or data associated with computers or automated information systems.

H.R. 3075, the Small Business Computer Crime Prevention Act, sponsored by Rep. Ron Wyden, is designed to assist the small business community cope with computer crime. The bill requires the Small Business Administration establish a Task Force on computer crime to determine the nature and scope of computer crime in the small business community.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The computer security effort represents an important aspect of resources management. The considerable investment that most organizations place into computerized resources requires that these assets be safeguarded. An effective computer security program contributes to an organization's stability and productivity. The dynamic nature of the associated technologies and

the dependency of the organization on the technology may require different approaches.

Over the years there have been significant improvements and developments in protecting computer resources. The private sector and Government continue to make important contributions to the development of computer security technologies. The community of computer security experts has raised managers awareness of the problems and given impetus to the use of appropriate security tools and techniques.

The commitment to computer security varies greatly. Organizations which traditionally handle sensitive data, especially government classified information, tend to dedicate resources to computer security efforts. These groups have developed standards and operational procedures which support the computer security function. The benefits of allocating resources for security are understood and facilitated by management at all levels within the organization. In this environment it is generally easier to protect computerized resources. In other organizations whose history and objectives may not be as conducive to supporting the computer security function putting such programs together remain difficult. This latter group often consider computer and information protection as a luxury option.

A number of problems make implementation of a computer security program difficult. A major problem is faced by organizations with little experience in protecting computerized resources. Instituting controls or pinpointing responsibility is difficult. The lack of trained personnel or in appropriate resource allocation remains a problem.

The role of the computer security function is not always clearly defined or accepted in some organizations. There are problems with misplacement of the function. Often the computer security responsibility is placed in the data processing office. This placement often makes it difficult to maintain the needed objectivity and to insure that policies will be followed.

The lack of computerized resources security policies and well documented practices has presented a serious problem for some organizations. The managers and decision-makers face a special challenge in meeting computerized resources security goals; maintaining appropriate controls over resource development; and improving the productivity of information systems.●

## CRITICS OF KEEPING PEOPLE FREE

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I spoke with a very, very brave family. Betty and Richard Cline of Belle Union, Ind., had just received word that their son, Sgt. Randy Cline, 1st Battalion, 75th Rangers had given his life in the Grenada mission. The family was proud of their son and brother. He was a good ranger. They were not angry. For that, they showed a lot of courage. They blame only the Communists for his death. They had



questions, though, not with the administration or our efforts to maintain peace in the Caribbean. Their question was with some people in this country, and they named a few, the media, they said, who were constantly looking for trouble and what was wrong with the country instead of what was good in the country.

They questioned those in politics who do not stand behind our country. But they mostly questioned a group of students at Indiana University who seized upon this opportunity at the be-reavement of a few to criticize what our country was trying to do.

Randy's brothers and his father said that these students were going to school exercising the right and privilege of free speech, but their statements would tear down that very freedom itself. By those statements and their actions, the Communists would be encouraged. They questioned how anyone in this country could be critical of the efforts to keep people free.

Our country is praying today and all of us are in prayer with the families of those who lost their lives in Lebanon and those who have lost their lives on Grenada. My prayers today are with Sergeant Cline's widow, Vera, their unborn child due in February, his brothers, his sister, his parents, his grandparents, and all of those who knew Randy and loved him.●

#### LIBERALS SHOULD BE CHEERING U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, once again a column by Morton Kondracke in the Chicago Sun-Times hits the nail on the head. I hope my colleagues will read what he has to say:

#### LIBERALS SHOULD BE CHEERING U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA

Why so many long faces? The United States invaded Grenada to save lives, oust a gang of murderous thugs, prevent establishment of a major Cuban military base and show that America can use force successfully. We did succeed, with a minimum loss of life. I say—I say as a liberal—hooray!

Liberals seem to think they can't be loyal to their values unless they condemn President Reagan for this action, but it is precisely because of their values that they ought to praise it.

Liberals believe in democracy, and Reagan would deserve condemnation if he had acted to crush a democratically elected government. The Nixon administration may have done such a thing in Chile but in Grenada the United States did nothing of the kind.

Grenada's government, if it can be called that, came to power last month in a bloody coup that cost at least 18 lives, including that of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who had himself come to power in a coup, failed to hold elections as promised

and steered Grenada into the Cuban-Soviet political orbit.

Under intense pressure from democratic leaders on neighboring islands, Bishop seems to have had second thoughts about his closeness to Cuba, and he came to Washington to see if he could patch up relations. Some critics contend that if Reagan had only embraced him, the invasion would not have been necessary.

The evidence seems to be exactly to the contrary. The minute Bishop showed signs of tilting ever so slightly away from Cuba, he was ousted and murdered.

That is the appropriate parallel to be drawn between Grenada and Afghanistan. Some liberal columnists have likened the U.S. invasion to the Soviet invasion in 1979, but when the Soviets moved in they murdered a prime minister who had shown some independence of Moscow and they have kept 100,000 troops in the country to impose their will on a hostile population, using poison gas in the process.

The United States has promised to withdraw swiftly and the people of Grenada will be able to elect their next government. Anyone who believes that democracy is better than dictatorship has to agree that the people of Grenada are better off now than they were the week before last.

We liberals oppose the use of force on principle and prefer the rule of law. But honest people have to admit that, unfortunately, force has its place in this world. We do not yet live in a world of law. Even in countries where law does prevail, the use of force to defend innocent life is permitted—by police or by citizens in the absence of police. Reagan had reason to fear the U.S. medical students on Grenada might be harmed or taken hostage and he acted to protect them.

But liberals suspect that the saving-lives argument is just a cover or a convenience, that Reagan was just itching to take a shot at some leftist regime to prove that the United States could win one.

I think so, too, but I still say, as a liberal, well done. If liberalism values self-determination, peaceful change and democracy, then liberal values are being threatened in the Caribbean and around the world. They need to be defended, and Reagan defended them.

Grenada's neighbor islands of Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent—democracies all—felt threatened by the buildup of Grenada's military forces, by the influx of armed and trained Cuban "construction workers," and the subsequent construction of a world-class military airport, and by Soviet contacts with leftist rebel groups in their own countries.

If the Reagan administration is correct, Grenada was soon to become a major Cuban-Soviet outpost in the Western Hemisphere, supporting subversion not only of neighboring islands, but throughout the region. The presence of 30 Soviets, including a senior general, seems to support the fear.

Beyond the immediate case of Grenada, the U.S. invasion will warn the Soviets, Cubans, Sandinistas and other aggressive leftists that the United States has overcome its Vietnam-bred reluctance to use military power to defend its interests and its values. We have employed our power to win a quick, reasonably clean victory in a very small place, but they cannot know where we might use it later.

If that deters them from aggression, that will save lives and liberty elsewhere, and that is something liberals ought to cheer.●

#### COMMENDING THE CONTRACT FOR LIFE

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent effort by the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc. (DISCUS) to combat the national problem of teenage drunken driving known as "The Contract for Life," which is one way for families to make their own personal commitment to help reduce highway accidents.

The "Contract for Life" is a cooperative public service program of "Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD), the National Football League (NFL), and DISCUS. It calls on parents and teenagers to agree that either may call home for help at any time they or their driver has had too much to drink to drive safely. After parents and teenagers have signed, the contract becomes an important family document—a pledge of mutual support and understanding.

DISCUS has announced that the contract will be offered in a series of TV, radio and magazine ads which were developed for the program. Millions of Americans watched public service messages sponsored by DISCUS and the NFL on the "Contract for Life" featuring Cowboys wide receiver Drew Pearson during the Cowboys-Raiders National Football League game on October 23. In addition to prime-time exposure during NFL games on TV and radio, DISCUS has sent the campaign materials to more than 400 TV outlets and 1,000 radio stations and requested that the messages be scheduled during their other programming. I also understand that in the coming months, the magazine ads offering the contract will appear in programs published by several NFL teams and in many general circulation magazines which DISCUS has invited to joint the effort.

I encourage my colleagues to take a look at the "Contract for Life" which DISCUS has sent to your office. It was developed by Mr. Robert Anastas, founder and executive director of SADD, "Students Against Drunk Driving." Under the terms of the SADD drinking-driver contract, a teenager pledges that he or she agrees to call a parent at any hour, from any place, if I am ever in a situation where I have had too much to drink or a friend or date who is driving me has had too much to drink. The parent of that teenager likewise agrees to come and get you at any hour, any place, no questions asked and no argument at that time, or I will pay for a taxi to bring you home safely. I expect we

would discuss this issue at a later time. I agree to seek safe, sober transportation home if I am ever in a situation where I have had too much to drink or a friend who is driving me has had too much to drink.

I have been very active in Congress in urging that my colleagues support legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the carnage on our Nation's highways which results from epidemic teenage drunken driving. I applaud the work of DISCUSS, SADD, and the NFL in this area, and will be working to promote the contracts among families and school in my own congressional district. I urge all of my colleagues to do likewise.●

#### MYTHS ABOUT POVERTY

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, during the last 6 months, those of us who serve on the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families have heard deeply disturbing testimony concerning the significant increases in the numbers of poor children and poor families in this Nation. Over 8 million Americans have fallen into poverty in the last 3 years, a dramatic reversal of nearly two decades of decline in the number of poor people. Three million of them were children, the largest increase in the number of poor children on record.

These economic declines, coupled with the Draconian cuts in vital health, education and social service programs pushed through by the Reagan administration, have strained the coping capacities of millions of American families. Hunger, homelessness and reported incidents of child and spouse abuse are on the rise. There is even evidence that infant mortality rates, after nearly a century of decline, are going up in some poor communities.

The problems of poor people in this country are very substantial and very real. Unfortunately, as Cesar A. Perales, commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Services points out in a recent New York Times editorial, myths about the poor and their problems abound, and the Reagan administration has done little to dispel these damaging fallacies. He notes:

The Reagan administration with its talk about the truly needy and the safety net, has not contributed to an understanding of the problem.

Commissioner Perales goes on to clarify a number of the mistaken images of the poor, and shows that our support of those in poverty is far less beneficent than many of us imagine.

I commend this enlightening article to my colleagues and hope that each of them will take the time to read Commissioner Perales' timely and insightful comments.

The article follows:

#### MYTHS ABOUT POVERTY

(By Cesar A. Perales)

ALBANY.—Not much is ever said about the poor that is accurate or clear. The Reagan Administration does not say much about the poor at all. So when it provides useful statistics, they ought to be examined.

In August, a Federal census report contained data that amounted to this: One American had fallen below the official poverty line every 12 seconds.

But the report did not point out that in the same 12 seconds, the Government spent \$72,000 more on defense programs than on Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, food stamps, the earned income tax credit, the work incentives program and the Jobs Corps combined.

Far from being a huge, burdensome program, welfare is dwarfed by other Federal Government activities. It looms far larger in controversy and myth than in reality, and no program—no group of people—is so badly understood as welfare and those who receive it.

The Reagan Administration, with its talk about the "truly needy" and the "safety net," has not contributed to an understanding of the problem. In fact, there has not been much effort to do so at any level of government for a long time. Thus, the myths persist, programs are cut or crippled, the number of poor people grows, and very few people understand why the "safety net" is suddenly so full.

Here are some of the myths.

*People get on welfare and never get off.*

The most persistent fallacy is that there are two classes of poor people—the "working poor" and the "welfare poor." Actually, the so-called welfare poor are simply the working poor who have fallen on hard times. Several studies show that most A.F.D.C. cases are open for just two years, or less. These usually come about because of some major interruption of income: illness of the wage-earner, exhaustion of unemployment benefits, desertion by a husband or father. In 40 percent of A.F.D.C. families, the adults move between low-wage seasonal labor and the welfare rolls. For them, public assistance fills the gaps in the nation's unemployment, disability and job-retraining systems. Only 10 percent of the heads of welfare families fall into the "chronic" area, receiving benefits for most of their working years.

*Welfare destroys the incentive to work.*

Statistics show that this isn't so. The number of New York State residents living below the poverty line increased by an estimated 22 percent between 1979 and 1982, but the public assistance caseload rose by less than 1 percent. This means that in most instances, families held on to low-wage jobs or borrowed from friends and family, turning to public assistance only as a last resort. This is confirmed by a Department of Social Services study involving 5,707 extremely low-wage families that had been receiving public assistance along with Medicaid and food stamps. They were denied benefits as a result of Federal cutbacks beginning in January 1982, and it was widely forecast that a significant majority would abandon work and return to the rolls. As of last March, 77

percent had never returned to public assistance, despite a deep recession and high unemployment; of the remaining 23 percent, about half returned briefly, then left the welfare rolls.

*Women on welfare have large numbers of children so that they can increase their benefits.*

In fact, the size of welfare families has fallen rapidly in recent years: Between 1969 and 1982, the average welfare household decreased by two people. Today's typical public assistance family consists of only three people—a mother and two children.

*Welfare benefit levels in New York State are too generous, and attract poor residents from other states and abroad.*

The 1980 census shows that 92.6 percent of all public assistance recipients were living in the state five years earlier. New York, the second most populous state, ranks ninth in A.F.D.C. benefits. Fifty-eight percent of the families in New York State receiving public assistance still live below the official poverty line. (A family of three in New York City receives \$5,088 a year, which combines the basic grant, rent and food stamps; the official poverty level for that family is \$7,693.)

What is decidedly not mythical is that these myths tend to guide national policy in conservative times. Moreover, a growing body of evidence points to the appearance of a small but permanent caste at the bottom of the economic ladder for whom there is no opportunity and no hope. Under the Reagan administration, many people have learned simply to expect this—it has become part of the permanent misfortune on which economic policy rests these days. And in 12 seconds, the problem will get worse.●

#### THE RETIREMENT OF WILLARD J. (BUCK) GRANT

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding contributions of Willard J. (Buck) Grant. Later this month, Buck will retire after dedicating many years of service to his community and to the dairymen of our Nation.

Buck is a native Nebraskan, born on a farm near David City, and later graduated from high school in Bennington. Following his naval service during the war, Buck was employed as the general manager of the Nebraska-Iowa Cooperative Milk Association. After this organization merged with the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery and the Farmers Cooperative Creamery, Buck was named general manager.

Another merger promoted Buck to vice president and general manager of the Central States Division of Mid-America Dairymen in 1975, and later that year, Buck acquired increased responsibilities as the vice president and general manager of Western Operations of Mid-Am where his duties ex-



tended beyond Nebraska into neighboring States.

While Buck has contributed directly to the dairy business through his daily work, he has also demonstrated outstanding leadership in other areas as well. His accomplishments are numerous including service as director on the National Dairy Council, secretary and president of the Dairy Council of Omaha and Council Bluffs, director of the Nebraska Dairy Industries Association and the American Dairy Association of Nebraska.

Buck has served as the first vice president of the National Milk Producers Federation and as director of Dairy Society International and the Dairy Council of Central States and as a former member of the building committee of St. Timothy's Lutheran Church in Omaha.

Buck Grant's impressive contributions were recognized by the Nebraska Agribusiness Club when he was honored with the "Distinguished Service Award;" yet, his greatest recognition has surely been the admiration and respect of all who have been privileged to work and to be acquainted with Buck and his gracious and remarkable wife, Lillian.

The compilation of all these accomplishments make this upcoming retirement a special event indeed. His invaluable achievements throughout his years of service to our dairymen and to his community are worthy of the highest commendation, and I am proud to share them with my colleagues. ●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
HON. JOSEPH J. MARTINI, DDS  
OF NEW JERSEY, ESTEEMED  
DENTIST, OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY LEADER, AND GREAT AMERICAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 6, the residents of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join together in testimony to an esteemed dentist, outstanding community leader, and good friend—Hon. Joseph J. Martini, DDS, whose standards of excellence throughout his lifetime—and particularly his exemplary expertise and professional skills as a doctor of dental surgery, have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

As Dr. Martini is feted by his colleagues and friends for a half century of dedication and devotion to the dental health care of the people of our community, I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in deep apprecia-

tion of all of his good works and share great pride in the success of his achievements with his good wife Dorothy, his children, grandchildren, and other family members.

Mr. Speaker, when you reflect upon the fact that the cultural, historical, and economic achievements, even the basic health, well-being, and longevity of a State and Nation depend in large measure upon how well we educate each generation charged with the trust of carrying out its responsibilities and traditions, we can indeed be proud of Dr. Joseph Martini's outstanding contribution to the quality of life and way of life for all of our people.

Dr. Martini has indeed earned the highest respect and esteem of all of us who have had the good fortune to know him. We are proud to boast that he was born in the city of Paterson and for over six decades was a resident of the city of Passaic—both located in my congressional district of New Jersey. He graduated from Passaic High School in 1928 and it is interesting to note has served as chairman of his high school class reunion four times. The 55th reunion of his high school class is the oldest in the history of Passaic High School and was attended by 102 people.

Upon his graduation from high school, Dr. Martini attended Fordham University—1928-29—and attained his doctorate from the University of Maryland, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery where he graduated Cum Laude in 1934 and was elected into the Omicron Kappa Upsilon national honorary dental society. From 1937 to 1939 he furthered his educational pursuits at Columbia University, School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

We applaud Dr. Martini's knowledge, training, hard work, and personal commitment that has enabled him to achieve the fullest confidence and strongest support of the people of our community. He has presented essays, clinics, and seminars on subjects relating to dentistry at State, regional, and national meetings throughout the country as well as abroad.

In 1939 he joined the staff of Columbia University, School of Dental and Oral Surgery, N.Y. until 1956. During the period 1957 to 1963 he was clinical professor of dental radiology at Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, N.J.

Among his many other accomplishments in dental education and delivery systems he was director of professional services at Lactona Corp., Hatfield, Pa., in 1982. On April 27, 1983 he participated in the Joe Franklin program on WOR Television on the subject of periodontal disease. On August 23, 1983 he again joined the participants of the Joe Franklin program to present a highly comprehensive disser-

tation on temporomandibular joint problems.

He has authored many published papers on the practice of dentistry and dental care including the following publications:

Maxillofacial Radiology—1950: New York Institute of Clinical Oral Pathology;

Maxillofacial Radiology: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology: December, 1950;

Novel Technic in Periapical Roentgenology Dental Radiography and Photography, Eastman Kodak Co.: 1955;

The Desirability of a Small Focal Spot for Optimum Roentgenographic Quality, Southern California State Dental Association Meeting April 8, 9, 10, 1957;

Symposium on the Temporomandibular Joint, Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, February, 1962;

The Value of Conservation of Dental Tissues in the Reconstruction of A Cleft Palate-Lip-Anodontic Case with the Aid of Endosseous Implants coauthored by Joseph J. Martini, DDS and Leonard I. Linkow, DDS; and

Periodontal Health and Oral Hygiene Quintessence Dental Digest: 1983.

Numbered among the professional projects and studies in dentistry that he has conducted through grants are the following:

Size of focal spot, 1956—North American Phillips Co., New York, N.Y.

Study of fortizyme, 1962—Breon Laboratories, New York, N.Y.

Penthrane study, 1956-67—nitrous oxide-oxygen-penthrane amnalgnesia, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

A kodachrome sound movie (16 minutes) titled "Intra-articular Injection Technic for the Treatment of Temporomandibular Joint Conditions and Dysfunctions"—Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J.

Throughout his lifetime Dr. Martini has forged ahead with dedication, devotion, and sincerity of purpose in his daily pursuits. He has always applied the most sophisticated and advanced techniques of his profession.

Dr. Martini has also been a staunch supporter and active participant in many civic and community improvement programs. Among some of these important endeavors, we are especially appreciative of his record of achievement as a member of the board of education of the city of Passaic—1947-53—and on the Passaic Redevelopment Agency—1968-73.

He was the 1980 "Man of the Year" of the Heart Association, Passaic County Chapter and the 1981 Man of the Year of UNICO, one of our most prestigious Italian-American organizations, with special commendations for his outstanding good deeds on behalf

of the victims of the devastating earthquake disaster in Italy. He received the highly coveted awards of distinction and citations of merit in service to our country, as follows:

Selective Service Medal of World War II and Certificate of Merit: The Congress of the United States and President Harry S. Truman;

Retired Captain of the Military Surgeons of the United States; and

Retired Senior Dental Surgeon in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It is also important to note that in an inauguration ceremony in New York City on May 20, 1983, Dr. Martini was invested with the esteemed rank of "Knight of Malta" and thus officially endowed with the dignity of a knight in the highly prestigious religious and military order of Hospitaliers.

Mr. Speaker, these are some of the highlights that will be cited at the tribute to Joseph J. Martini on Sunday, November 6, by all in attendance and particularly by the distinguished members of the testimonial dinner committee and guest speaker—namely;

**TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE—TRIBUTE  
TO JOSEPH J. MARTINI, DDS**

The Honorable: Judge Dominick Giordano, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Guest Speaker; Armanek Marderosian, John J. Cascioli, Lee Terzekian, David Friedbauer, Dr. Richard Fadil, Charles Scavuzzo, Dr. Michael Ramundo, Michael Novack, Rose C. Cascioli, Eileen Donatelli, and Eileen A. Weiss.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to join with these distinguished citizens in commending Dr. Martini's lifetime of outstanding public service and seek this national recognition of him and all of his good works. We do indeed salute an outstanding citizen, good friend, and great American—Hon. Joseph J. Martini, DDS—for his contribution to the quality of life for the people of our community, State, and Nation.●

**STATEMENT ON INVASION OF  
GRENADA**

**HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, the question of whether or not the United States was justified in participation in the invasion is likely to remain open to debate among analysts and historians for the foreseeable future. What is urgent now is that we withdraw our troops as soon as possible.

Some of the facts and circumstances regarding the President's decision remain incomplete and murky. If we attempt to view the situation from the

President's perspective, there are some facts we can all agree upon. There was a bloody coup in Grenada. The embassies of Communist nations in that tiny country were staffed with abnormally large numbers of personnel. The number of militarily-oriented Cubans on Grenada appears to be larger than previously thought, and the discovery of large supplies of Cuban and Soviet weapons points to the strategic importance of Grenada for the Communists. And we were asked to intervene by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The most questionable area at present is whether our action was justified by concern for the lives of U.S. citizens in Grenada. There is very little evidence to date that the Americans were in jeopardy. Obviously, a shoot-on-sight curfew is a matter of great concern. But only one American had been detained, and had been released. Most evidence supports the contention that if necessary, orderly evacuation of the students and other Americans could have been arranged without military intervention.

In the aftermath of the terrible tragedy in Lebanon, it is understandable if U.S. leaders err on the side of protecting the lives of our citizens. But it is not at all clear that this cause was served by the invasion.

On the purely negative side, we have antagonized many of our allies, including Britain and major Latin American nations whose interest in Grenada is at least as strong as ours. They feel that, at best, we made a serious mistake, and at worst, our larger foreign policy objectives have been placed in question. The credibility of the U.S. position in other trouble spots has, rightly or wrongly, suffered. Significant questions are raised regarding the legality of the U.S. action, under the sometimes conflicting provisions of the Organization of American States (OAS) charter and the OECS treaty, as well as our own War Powers Act. We have, at minimum, entered a gray area of both international and domestic law. However, overall I support the President's decision.

But the crucial, immediate question is what will we do next. If our role is to be legally and morally defensible, it must be limited in both scope and time. The scope must be limited to allowing Grenadians to choose their next government, even a provisional one, free from interference by any outside nation, including ours.

The opportunity for immediate withdrawal is complicated by the necessity of removing the 700 Cubans in Grenada, a nation which, like the rest of the OECS nations, lacks effective military defense. But the longer we stay, the greater the suspicion that the United States, like Cuba, is seeking to undermine the right of Grenadians to determine their own future.

House Joint Resolution 402, which states that section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Act became operational on October 25, 1983, is an important assertion of the role of Congress in approving any extended commitment of U.S. troops abroad. While I strongly hope that our troops will be home long before the 60 days expire, I voted to formalize this limitation on the President's authority to keep our forces in Grenada.

**NORTHERN IRELAND AND  
UNITED STATES VISA POLICY**

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the visit this week to the United States of James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, prompts me to comment on U.S. visa policy.

Mr. Prior is an appointed British official, the highest ranking member of Mrs. Thatcher's government in Northern Ireland. Mr. Prior is being welcomed by the U.S. Government, and is able to travel freely throughout our country to espouse British policy in Northern Ireland. That is fine. I believe that he should be given the opportunity to explain Britain's role in Northern Ireland.

But it is ironic, Mr. Speaker, that other leaders from Northern Ireland, elected officials, are not given the same opportunity. Our State Department has regularly denied visas to political leaders who do not necessarily share Mr. Prior's view of the situation in Northern Ireland.

For example, members of the Sinn Fein, a legitimate political party in Northern Ireland, are regularly denied visas to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think that is fair, and I don't think it serves America's interests. I believe our visa policy should be evenhanded. I believe that the American people have the right to hear from all points of view from Northern Ireland.

We have a long tradition in this country of free and open debate. We believe in hearing from all sides on an issue before making up our minds. I believe in that tradition as do most Americans. And yet our State Department seeks to deny us the chance to hear from all sides in the debate on Northern Ireland through their highly selective visa policy.

Mr. Speaker, under the leadership of Mr. BIAGGI, the chairman of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs, I intend to continue to press the State Department on this issue. It is a matter of great concern to all of us who care about Northern Ireland.●



# THE DOMESTIC STEEL INDUSTRY

**HON. JOE KOLTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Nation's steelmakers are releasing their third quarter financial statements, I believe it is appropriate to focus on the industry's prospects for the future.

Even though the domestic steel industry appears to be recovering from its dismal, near disastrous performance in 1982, we should not assume that its problems are at an end. Events in the industry and the economy have cast a dark shadow over the future of the older and marginal facilities across the Nation. Unfortunately, this limited recovery within the industry has bypassed several steel towns in western Pennsylvania completely.

According to an analysis of recent economic forecasts of the steel industry, prepared for me by the Congressional Research Service, recovery in this industry will only bring it back to the levels of production experienced in 1981. If the projections are accurate, it will not be until 1986 that this level will be attained.

Furthermore, a rebound in steel production will not necessarily result in any substantial upswing in employment. Although production and non-production employment is expected to increase by nearly 9 percent in 1983, it is expected to increase at much lower rates in subsequent years, according to CRS calculations.

Imports of unfairly subsidized basic steel products will continue absorbing a substantial share of our domestic markets unless we resolve to halt the flow.

Certainly, a strong economy will generally help the steel industry. This does not mean that we should reduce our level of concern for the health of this vital basic industry. Instead, we must continue exploring effective methods of addressing the problems of import penetration and capital formation to insure that the steel industry plays an active role in an expanding economy, and is not just a beneficiary of it. If these problems receive the attention they deserve, perhaps some of the unemployed will be able to return to work again.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend this CRS report, 83-590E: The Outlook for Steel, 1983-86, "An Analysis Based on the Data Resources, Incorporated Interindustry Model Projections," by David J. Cantor, as must reading to all of my colleagues. With your consent, I present here its main conclusions:

The steel industry in the United States is expected to experience a substantial increase in output in 1983 and 1984, although

the yearly rates of growth would fall thereafter. Over the period, 1982-1986, output is projected to rise at an annual rate of about 10 percent to a new plateau of 110 to 120 million tons per year. This growth pattern is projected by three economic forecasting organizations—Data Resources, Incorporated, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates and Chase Econometrics.

Steel output is projected to grow at a faster rate than real GNP in the period, 1982-1986. In 1982-83, steel output would grow seven times faster than real GNP. In 1985-86, however, steel output growth is about equal to the growth of real GNP.

The growth in steel output is not expected to result in any substantial increase in employment in the industry. In 1983, employment would grow by 9 percent, or about half the rate of growth of output. By 1986, steel employment is projected to increase by one percent, and to decline after 1986. To a large extent, the lower rates of growth of steel employment relative to steel output are explained by technological change and gains in productivity resulting from it.

Demand for steel in the United States is expected to grow at an annual rate of nearly 11 percent from 1982 to 1986, or faster than output, which is projected to increase at an annual rate of about 10 percent. Although traditional markets for steel (e.g., construction and motor vehicles) will continue to dominate the market, the share of these traditional markets will decline. In 1982, the traditional market accounted for nearly 80 percent of total domestic demand. In particular, the motor vehicle market for steel is projected to grow at a much lower rate than both total demand and output, the motor vehicle industry's demand for steel is expected to increase by 8.5 percent per year as compared with the 11-percent annual growth in total demand, and the 10-percent annual growth in steel output.

Imports will continue to represent a substantial share of the market, approximately 15 percent. Although expected to grow, imports would be in the range of 15.5 to 18 million tons, or at about the same levels as in recent years.

The significance of the growth of markets is demonstrated by simulations of two markets: construction and motor vehicles. If construction sector output were to increase by 10-percent, the demand for and output of steel would increase by about 4 percent and represents about 4 million tons of basic steel. The effect of a 10-percent increase in motor vehicle output is much smaller than construction; steel demand would increase by about 1.3 percent, and total output, by 1.5 percent. The lesser stimulus provided by motor vehicle demand is, in large part, the result of factor substitution of materials in this motor vehicle industry and the trend to smaller cars. The results of these simulations suggest that the steel industry's outlook for both output and employment depends upon the strength of the economy generally, and its steel-using sectors in particular.●

# THE TRICENTENNIAL OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK: COMMEMORATING A LEGACY

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the County of New York on its 300th anniversary.

The County of New York—more commonly known as Manhattan—was incorporated on November 1, 1683 when the British consolidated the Hudson River Valley. When a constituent assembly was created to govern the new county, the English democratic foundation merged with the Dutch tradition of free trade to bring about a uniquely vibrant culture. This was the beginning of the great Yankee tradition of democracy and economic freedom.

During the 19th century, the clipper ships that made America a great mercantile power used New York as a home port. The county's choice location at the mouth of the Hudson made it a center of commercial activity, a trait which has continued to the present day.

America's greatest heritage is the ethnic diversity of her ethnic people. New York has contributed to this heritage more than any other port in the Nation. Twelve million people passed through Ellis Island between 1900 and 1920, providing much-needed labor for our growing industrial base.

The County of New York in the 20th century is as vibrant as ever. Theaters on Broadway, merchants in the garment district, and bankers on Wall Street all contribute to make Manhattan one of the most cosmopolitan centers in the world. It is no mistake that the United Nations is located there.

Mr. Speaker, commemorating the tricentennial of New York County is a commemoration of a legacy that is the foundation of all that is great in America. I extend my most sincere congratulations. I am indeed proud to be a New Yorker.●

# TRIBUTE TO MEMPHIS BLACK MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

**HON. HAROLD E. FORD**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the minority business community historically has played an important role in creating economic development opportunities for black citizens. Despite adverse conditions and diminishing support from the Federal Government, these businesses continue to

provide not only jobs, but also provide a vital service in communities throughout our Nation.

Memphis, Tenn., which is the congressional district that I represent, has had the good fortune of having the Black Merchants Association and the leadership it has provided in promoting economic development opportunities for black businesses.

This association, comprised of over 200 black businesses, was formed in 1976. Since that time, its members have worked diligently and tirelessly on behalf of the Memphis black business community. Their efforts have resulted in expanded and enhanced opportunities for many Memphians.

The outstanding work of this the Black Merchants Association has resulted in a more cohesive black business community in Memphis, and a stronger economic development base in the communities that its members serve.

It is no secret that members of the Black Merchants Association not only operate their businesses in the black community, but they also live in these communities, and they participate in numerous community activities.

I ask that my colleagues join with me in commending the Black Merchants Association, under the capable leadership of Willie Rounds, president; and Roscoe Dixon, executive director; for their accomplishments, and in wishing them continued success as they celebrate their sixth annual banquet.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Ms. FERRARO. Mr. Speaker, due to official congressional business in New York State, I was unavoidably absent from the House on Friday, October 28. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows on the matters considered that day in the House Chamber.

Rollcall No. 427—On approval of the Journal of Thursday, October 27, 1983, "yea."

Rollcall No. 429—On an amendment that sought to strike language providing authorization floors for VISTA, "aye."

Rollcall No. 430—On passage of the bill H.R. 2655, to extend and improve the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, "yea."●

#### BANKRUPTCY LAW: WHAT BOB DOLE FORGOT TO MENTION

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the unedited text of my op-ed article on bankruptcy legislation which appeared in the Washington Post on October 29, 1983:

Senator Bob Dole's October 20 op-ed piece on bankruptcy legislation was long on rhetoric and short on facts. The article would have us believe that the Senate passed a package of noncontroversial substantive changes in bankruptcy law, that the Senate has taken the lead in legislating a constitutionally sound bankruptcy court system, and that the response of the House, "and more particularly, Chairman Rodino of the House Judiciary Committee, has been to do nothing."

In fact, no bankruptcy court bill was even introduced in the Senate last year to deal with the constitutional problem in the court system in spite of two deadlines imposed by the Supreme Court in October and December. Mr. Rodino's House Judiciary Committee met the deadlines. The bankruptcy court legislation that the Senate finally passed this year would create an enormously inefficient and uneconomical system and is widely considered to be unconstitutional. It is therefore no solution at all. The House Judiciary Committee, under Chairman Rodino's prodding both this year and last reported bills that would establish bankruptcy courts of clear constitutionality.

Far from passing noncontroversial changes and straightening out "the bankruptcy mess," what the Senate did in passing its bankruptcy package was take a pressing legislative issue—the need to establish a legally sound court system—and fashion a Christmas tree on which it hung every bauble that the money lender special interest groups could ever hope for. The consumer finance industry used a constitutional crisis to fashion radical changes in substantive law that poor, honest debtors have every reason to fear.

Every one of the specific consumer changes that Senator Dole chose to mention in his article has been introduced in the House in H.R. 1147 by Chairman Rodino, whom Senator Dole berates. Senator Dole simply chose not to mention the overreaching, onerous and anticonsumer provisions of the Senate package.

He did not mention, for instance, that the Senate bill would abolish the requirement that the courts approve any reaffirmation agreement between a creditor and a debtor who has filed for bankruptcy. As then chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee that drafted the 1978 law after years of hearings, I can assure you that this provision was written into the law only after evidence showed conclusively that creditors simply would not let debtors get a fresh start in life, even after their debts had been discharged. Instead, they would hound debtors with threats of repossession of household goods, wage garnishment, or collection from unsuspecting cosigners until beleaguered victims reaffirmed debts that had been legally forgiven. Nor did Senator Dole explain that the Senate bill would make the bank-

ruptcy courts into federally financed collection agencies for the lenders—at incalculable costs to all of us who pay the taxes that finance the court system. Consumer and civil rights groups have strongly opposed these radical changes.

The bankruptcy system is now operating under an emergency rule fashioned by the courts. The band aid is about to break. Its legality has been questioned by several courts, and the rule expires next March 31.

Chairman Rodino's record for civil rights, consumer protection and the public interest as against special interests speaks for itself. He is to be commended for insisting on first resolving the constitutional issue so that debtors and creditors are certain of the force of judicial decrees in bankruptcy cases. And he is right to proceed carefully on changes in substantive law. Nobody wants to shelter deadbeats. But, while preventing possible debtor abuse, consumers and borrowers want to be assured that the changes will not impose inequitable burden on debtors who need the fresh start that is the historic function of the bankruptcy laws.

Senator Dole, as a long-time member and now Chairman of the Finance Committee, knows well how the tax code is riddled with loopholes to accommodate just about every special interest known to man. And, to give him credit, he has fought to close some of the more gaping ones. It is ironic, then, that, as chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on courts, he should support a bill that is of no benefit to consumers but seeks to satisfy special pleaders who want an unfettered ability to harass honest debtors and to shift the cost of their credit-granting mistakes to the nation's taxpayers, who finance the courts.●

#### THOUGHTS IN AN AFTERNOON AT SAMPSON

#### HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, a military installation in my congressional district in New York, the Seneca Army Depot, has been the focal point of continuous antinuclear demonstrations that began early this past summer. Recently, an additional effort was mounted at the gates of the depot and in nearby Sampson State Park to further demonstrate the deep concern of many Americans over the threat of nuclear war. Many articles were written in newspapers throughout my district in the wake of the protest, but one article in particular sheds a great deal of light on the effectiveness of such demonstrations and the direction to which concerned Americans should turn to help solve the nuclear dilemma. This article appeared in the October 27, issue of the Penfield Post-Republican and I am submitting it here to be printed in the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to read these important and enlightening words.



## THOUGHTS IN AN AFTERNOON AT SAMPSON

The disturbing and discouraging thing about the anti-nuclear peace rally at Sampson State Park last weekend was not that it occurred.

Or that as a major demonstration it fizzled.

Rather, the disappointment was that the rally symbolized the national failure to develop an intelligent, informed, and courageous search for a peaceful world order.

None of the speakers at the rally said anything that hasn't been heard a thousand times before.

None of them dealt with the problems posed by a tyrannical, closed Russian oligarchy.

None of them dealt with the problem of the West still trying to impose democratic ideals and procedures upon a world population of which 90 percent have little present use for such philosophy.

None of them touched upon the undoubted fact that within a few years many nations may possess nuclear capability.

None of them dealt with solutions to problems posed by Islamic radicals, whose capacity for cruelty and destruction was so amply demonstrated a day later in Beirut.

None of them had constructive answers for the definition of an accepted role for Israel in the Near East.

None of them would have had an answer if another Hitler suddenly posed a nuclear threat.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars went into last Summer's "peace" encampment—and hundreds of thousands more into the planning and protection of Saturday's rally.

Could not all those funds and all that energy have been used to make some contribution, no matter how slight, to develop the rational, realistic understanding we will need to prevent the kind of nuclear disaster we all fear?

Missiles and warheads are not the basic threat—any other more than that rocks of the type with which Cain slugged Abel were the basic problem.

The problem is what went on in Cain's head—and in the fact that there still are Cains.

It would, indeed, be very simple if we really could blame America for the world's problems. As a rational, democratic nation we could then take steps to eliminate those evils and create a happy, peaceful world. But it is not that simple.

The tens of millions of Americans who ignored Saturday's rallies know that very well.

The sombre, discouraged mood of many of the people at Sampson indicates that they, too, realize this.●

## CLARKE SUPPORTS WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT OF 1983

## HON. JAMES McCLURE CLARKE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, the United States today faces a serious water resource problem. In many areas of the country, water supplies so vital to agriculture and industry are being depleted at an alarming rate. In addition, the issues of the impairment of

water quality, the need to restore damaged water supplies, and water rights need to be addressed by this Congress.

In my opinion, the passage Monday of H.R. 2911, a bill to authorize an ongoing program of water research, was an important step for the House to take to work for a solution to these water resource problems.

This measure would establish a water research center in each State at a land grant university or other educational institution and provide funding for technological transfer so that the institutes which funnel research results to the community will also learn current research needs. This legislation would also transfer Federal water desalinization plants to Roswell, N. Mex., and Wrightville Beach, N.C., which is needed because the plants were not funded in last year's Department of the Interior budget. I support the initiative and desire of these communities to take over the plants.

I feel that all will benefit from this important bipartisan bill. Conversely, we will all know the consequences if Congress fails to enact legislation to address an impending water crisis. A similar bill has already passed in the Senate, and I hope that a quick compromise can soon be reached.●

## THE RETIREMENT EQUITY ACT OF 1983

## HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join Chairman WILLIAM CLAY and the members of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, of which I am the ranking minority member, in introducing the Retirement Equity Act of 1983, which eliminates existing inequities in the pension laws and brings those laws into conformity with social changes affecting the role of women.

This bill was ordered reported by our subcommittee today and, hopefully, will be acted upon by the full Education and Labor Committee soon. The leadership of subcommittee Chairman CLAY in making this bill a priority of the subcommittee is to be commended, as is the guidance and support provided by the gentleman from Illinois (JOHN ERLBORN), whose pension law expertise has made this a responsible, while effective, measure. The role of the gentlewoman from New York (GERALDINE FERRARO), who is also a cosponsor of this bill, must also be lauded for bringing this problem to the Congress attention at an early date and persisting in her efforts to remedy it.

The jobs of childrearing and homemaking are now recognized as being of

equal importance to those jobs which require a woman to leave the home. Unfortunately, existing pension laws, whether intentionally or unintentionally, fail to recognize that value.

Consider the following situation: A man works 30 years for an employer, while supported at home by his wife who draws no paycheck and has no pension contributions in her name. The man dies at age 54, having long since vested in a pension with a substantial accrual of benefits. Present law presumes that only the husband has a legitimate claim to that pension and no benefits are required to be paid to his widow. Our subcommittee has received testimony providing several concrete illustrations of such tragic situations.

The Retirement Equity Act of 1983, would insure that the role of the surviving spouse is properly recognized in such situations. The bill would require availability of a joint and survivor benefit option for the spouse of any employee who has worked at least 10 years. Furthermore, the bill insures against any excess costs to the pension plan by allowing the plan to pass on those costs to the participants in the form of a lower joint and survivor annuity.

Another change this bill addresses is the increasing number of women who are entering careers, with the intention of working until retirement. In addition, these decisions often include the possibility of childrearing in addition to a career. Consequently, we find increasing numbers of women entering, leaving, and then reentering the work force at varying stages in their lives.

Unfortunately, these new career patterns run up against a number of roadblocks in our pension system—some which cannot be remedied by law, but many which can.

In the first place, the law currently requires that a pension plan include as participants only those who are age 25 or older. In addition, vesting credits need not be provided below the age of 22. These requirements ignore the fact that women between the ages of 20 and 24 participate more heavily in the work force than any other age group. In addition, a significant number of women begin working immediately out of high school, terminating their employment in their late twenties or early thirties to raise a family. The existing minimum age requirements for pensions penalize such women.

This bill addresses these work patterns by requiring that persons 21 and over be included as participants in the plan and that persons 18 and over receive vesting credit.

In addition, the current law frequently deprives women of participation and vesting credits they have received prior to taking a maternity

leave. In such instances, they return to work for the same employer with no credit for their previous service. This bill will insure that, in most instances, those credits are not lost.

The final reality this bill recognizes is the explosion in the divorce rate that has occurred over the past several years. In many instances, a woman who is divorced finds herself foreclosed from receiving any pension survivor benefits, even though she may be morally entitled to a share through her work in the home.

This bill significantly increases the coverage of divorced women by requiring that survivor benefits be paid to a person who divorced the deceased participant after the pension annuities began. In addition, the bill clears up a current confusion in the law that has inhibited a number of divorce courts from awarding pension benefits, for fear of violating the prohibition in ERISA against assignment of benefits.

These and other provisions in the bill will bring our pension laws into the 1980's as far as the role of women is concerned. It is tragic to note that 81 percent of all women over the age of 65 who live alone are living in poverty. The importance of a pension in this regard is illustrated by the fact that 98 percent of those who receive a pension and social security are above the poverty level, while 34 percent of those who just receive social security are below that level. We must reform our laws now before more women enter a period of their lives when the security of a pension can make the difference between financial survival and poverty. One witness who appeared before our subcommittee stated the problem with the current pension laws in a most eloquent fashion: "The price of childrearing may be an old age of poverty."

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to take quick, favorable action on this measure to remedy as soon as possible these existing inequities.●

#### HONORING MEMBERS OF THE PERPETUAL ADORATION SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT HILARY, PICO RIVERA, CALIF.

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on November 5, 1983, the Perpetual Adoration Society of the Church of Saint Hilary in Pico Rivera, will celebrate its 25th anniversary of praying for world peace.

The Perpetual Adoration Society was established on November 7, 1958. The society's membership of 400 includes not only the parishioners of the

Church of Saint Hilary's but also the parishioners of other Catholic churches and Christian religious beliefs.

Every day since 1958, at least one member of the Society has prayed for world peace at St. Hilary's. During these 25 years, the members have registered over 500,000 hours of prayer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of the Perpetual Adoration Society of my congressional district for creating this opportunity to pray for world peace and ask that we extend our best wishes on this most memorable occasion.●

#### REAGAN ADMINISTRATION TAKEN BY JAPANESE IN NEGOTIATIONS OVER AUTO RESTRAINTS

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, early last July the Japanese Government surprised the Reagan administration by announcing to its automakers that Japan did not plan to extend beyond March 1984 its voluntary auto restraint agreement of 1.68 million cars. I wrote Ambassador William Brock and asked what the administration knew about the Japanese announcement and what the administration planned to do to counter it.

I never received a reply to my letter to the Ambassador. I monitored the public record closely as the administration agonized over the matter with no public reply of any kind—not even a mild question asking why Japan planned to ignore the concerns of our domestic auto industry and its most important resource, its workers.

But a few days ago the administration finally leaked a story that when the Ambassador traveled to Japan he would insist upon a 1-year extension. The administration also leaked the story that we planned not to negotiate with the Japanese, but would show we were good guys, offering to increase the imports of Japanese autos from 1.68 million to 1.8 million. The Ambassador quietly passed the word not to worry: "That's our bottom line."

You guessed it. Like all of us, the Japanese knew it was an administration leak. They took the leak and said—"1 year is OK, but we would have to give on the number." So the Ambassador, presumably with the President's approval, caved in and raised the car level to 1.85 million—plus presumably a 10-percent increase in the 70,000 vehicles shipped to Puerto Rico and the 82,500 trucks for a total of 2.02 million vehicles.

Mr. Speaker, this is a giant giveaway. It insures no new investments

by the Japanese in the United States. It does not deal with the adverse effects caused by the yen-dollar imbalance. It guarantees no movement by our domestic firms away from outsourcing. What it will do, however, is surely cause a loss of 40,000-50,000 U.S. jobs.

This experience proves that we cannot trust our negotiators to be firm, particularly when their hearts are not in it. The administration will not tell the Japanese that their deals are all one sided. Congress must do so when it votes for H.R. 1234, the domestic content bill.●

#### IN HONOR OF WILLIAM RATCLIFFE ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to pay tribute to William Ratcliffe who recently retired after distinguished service as president of the local United Food and Commercial Workers Union of San Mateo County, Calif.

Bill Ratcliffe has devoted many years of his life to effective union leadership and community service in California's 11th Congressional District.

His career with the union movement took him from business representative of the Retail Clerks Union—recently renamed the United Food and Commercial Workers Union—in 1967, to the presidency of that union only 3 years later. Bill also served as a trustee of the pension, health, and welfare trust funds for his union, and served as one of three trustees of San Mateo County Labor, the local union newspaper.

Bill was also involved with the Bay Area Council and the Southwestern Council of the Retail Clerks Union, earning widespread respect among his colleagues for his expertise and hard work.

Community service was always an integral part of Bill's life as well. He served as a member of the Northern California's Food and Drug Council, and in this capacity helped the community in which he lived.

Although he was a highly successful leader, Bill always had time for his family. He and his wife made an exemplary home for their three sons. When they retire soon, to their new home in Hawaii, their many friends, colleagues, and neighbors will miss them.

William Ratcliffe is a union leader of the first rank, and a devoted public



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citizen. I am pleased to pay tribute to him.●

#### SUPPORT FOR BIPARTISAN DEFICIT REDUCTION COMMISSION

**HON. ROBIN TALLON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in support of the establishment of a bipartisan national commission on Federal budget deficit reduction. A national commission offers the best chance for finding solutions to our mounting deficit crisis. If we fail to act now, we will run the risk of ruining our present economic recovery with Government debt, double-digit interest rates, and enormous trade deficits.

Federal budget deficits in this decade are staggering. In fiscal year 1982, the budget deficit topped \$100 billion for the first time. In fiscal year 1983, the deficit soared to \$195 billion. Projections for fiscal year 1984 are for a deficit of \$160 to \$180 billion and a public debt of approximately \$1.6 trillion—nearly \$6,000 for every man, woman, and child in this country.

These deficits are a roadblock to the return of a robust American economy. America's savings will be absorbed by the Federal Government in subsidizing the deficit. Capital investment will be inhibited by this draining of the savings pool. There will not be funds available for private sector investments.

This bleak picture makes it imperative that we establish a bipartisan national commission with the goal of seeking consensus solutions for reducing the budget deficits. Similar to the Presidential Commission to break the deadlock on social security reform, the commission would be directed to review all elements of fiscal and monetary policy, analyze all options which would result in deficit reductions, and provide recommendations within 90 days on deficit reduction alternatives.

Creation of a bipartisan commission is a recognition of the fact that budget deficits are not a Democratic or Republican issue. It is not a problem that can be solved by partisan rhetoric and finger pointing. Both parties must share in the blame in the creation of our present deficits; but by working together through this commission, we can take the necessary first step to solving the problem.●

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

##### TRIBUTE TO MICHELE MARIE STARZECKI

**HON. FRANK HARRISON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding young woman from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Ms. Michele Marie Starzecki, recently received an award in recognition of having been selected for "Who's Who" among American high school students for the second consecutive year. This represents an outstanding achievement, and one in which all of us take justifiable pride.

Michele is currently attending the Bloomsburg State University in Pennsylvania, and is a 1983 honor graduate of Bishop Hoban High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where she was a member of the chorus. She is the daughter of Loretta and the late James Starzecki of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Speaker, I join with her family and friends in paying tribute to this outstanding young person.●

##### DR. SAMMY LEE AND COL. YOUNG KIM

**HON. SALA BURTON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues an event in San Francisco to honor two outstanding Korean Americans, Olympic diving champion Dr. Sammy Lee and U.S. Army war hero Col. Young Kim. These fine gentlemen will be honored by the Korean Community Service Center on November 13 at a "Celebration of Korean American Contributions to American History."

Colonel Kim and Dr. Lee are two of the most distinguished yet unsung heroes of the second-generation, American-born Koreans who are also the products of the pioneering, first-generation immigrant Korean Americans at the beginning of this century.

Dr. Sammy Lee, 63, is the first double Olympic gold medalist in diving—1948 London and 1952 Helsinki games. He is also the first non-Caucasian and the first Asian to win the celebrated James E. Sullivan Award of 1953 as "U.S. Amateur Athlete of the Year."

In his sport, Dr. Lee is known as an innovator—he invented the running 3½ somersault—and one of the best coaches, having coached Bob Webster to two Olympic gold medals, 1960 and 1964. Dr. Lee was inducted into the International Swimming and Diving Hall of Fame in 1967.

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Col. Young Kim, 64, rose to executive officer as the only Korean-American officer in the famed Japanese American "Go For Broke" unit: the 100th/442d Regimental Combat Team, America's most highly decorated offensive combat outfit in World War II.

Colonel Kim's decorations for valor include the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, Bronze Star, three Purple Hearts, two Legions of Merit, three Presidential Unit Citations, Italian Cross of Valor—Italy's highest honor, and the French Croix de Guerre—France's highest honor, making him the most decorated Asian-American soldier in World War II and the Korean war.

I congratulate the Korean Community Service Center for their efforts honoring these two men and, in addition, for their ongoing service to the Korean community in San Francisco.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TOM LEWIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, while returning from my district early Monday, October 31, I missed two votes instructing the conferees on H.R. 3222, making appropriations for Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year 1984. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 431, in opposition to ordering the previous question, and I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 432, in favor of the amendment to instruct conferees with respect to appropriations for the endowment of democracy.●

##### MR. BROCK'S INADEQUATE QUOTA AGREEMENT

**HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Brock and the Japanese Government agreed today to extend the 3 year voluntary restraint agreement for Japanese automobile imports for an additional year at a level of 1.85 million vehicles, an increase of 170,000 cars.

Mr. Brock had little choice but to seek this agreement given Congress concern about the continued deterioration of the American auto industry. I believe this agreement illustrates his half-hearted efforts. He obtained no relief from Japan's severe restrictions on our exports of citrus, tobacco, beef, other agricultural products, baseball

bats, and so forth. With respect to autos I am appalled at the higher quota level of the agreement, and even more so at this administration's belief that this Band-Aid somehow passes for real policy.

Does not Mr. Brock know that even under the old agreement, Japanese penetration of the American auto market jumped from 16.5 percent to 22 percent? Does not Mr. Brock know that this new agreement will cost Americans yet another 78,000 jobs? An increase of 170,000 imports will cost approximately 12,000 direct automobile jobs, another 43,200 jobs in supplier industries. Counting the ripple effects on nonauto related employment, the increased imports under the agreement are estimated to cost a total of 78,000 jobs. This agreement will almost certainly permit Japanese import penetration to rise even above the 22 percent they already hold.

Press reports say Mr. Brock pointed to the spectre of domestic content legislation to convince the Japanese to extend the quotas. If that is true it shows the effective leverage this bill has—the only trouble is, Mr. Brock did not pursue it hard enough, settling too easily and for much too little.

I assume Mr. Brock will now point to this agreement in an attempt to convince Congress that domestic content legislation need not be passed. Quite the contrary, the agreement demonstrates the importance of having domestic content as an active threat.

I would also like to ask Mr. Brock what concessions the American Government has gotten from this agreement to increase the quota level. Will MITI agree to ease the trade restrictions and tax burdens which plague American car companies trying to sell their products in the Japanese market? Has there been any concession on any other Japanese trade restrictions or has Mr. Brock been so hasty in reaching the agreement, that he forgot to gain any concessions on behalf of American exports to Japan in return for the quota increase?

I would like to remind Mr. Brock that quotas—even this weak one—are a stopgap measure, not a trade policy. Domestic content promotes a policy to rebuild the American auto industry while preserving competition and consumer choice.

The ostensible theory of these voluntary quotas is to provide American manufacturers with breathing room to develop a competitive small car. But the quotas do not achieve this objective. The quota increase, for example, will permit GM to import the first installment of 300,000 Isuzu and Suzuki small cars from the Japanese and sell them under the GM label, which would eliminate 71,400 auto jobs in this country and send them to Japan. The quota agreement will not, as H.R. 1234 would, force GM to make the in-

vestments necessary to improve its small car production in the United States under H.R. 1234, a company such as GM could no longer reap the benefits of quotas while refusing to make productivity improving investments.

The quotas by their very nature, protect particular industries from competition. By setting a limit on the number of cars that can be sold by foreign manufacturers, the Government is favoring a depressed industry at the expense of competition, low prices and consumer choice. H.R. 1234 would assist the American auto market to regain its competitiveness while maintaining consumer choice. The enactment of the domestic content requirements will create an expanded auto market, where automobile companies must manufacture inexpensive, efficient and well-built cars in order to maintain their market position.

The past 3 years of quotas have not been all bad for the Japanese by any means. According to a recent article in Business Week the quotas have actually been a boon for the Japanese auto industry. One auto analyst from Tokyo maintained that 50 to 70 percent of the total earnings of the three largest Japanese car companies comes from their U.S. sales, though these imports only account for 30 percent of their total production. The rebounding U.S. market has given the Japanese the cash they need to maintain a competitive position in their own market, where a car can sell for \$3,000 less than an identical model in the United States. H.R. 1234 would change all this. The revenues which are earned by all manufacturers selling automobiles in this country will be recycled into the U.S. economy rather than sent overseas.

This Congress must enact a long-term policy which will rebuild the auto industry and rehire the thousands of auto workers. H.R. 1234 is the legislation we need to meet this goal. ●

#### THE LATE HONORABLE JAMES A. BURKE

#### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 1983

● Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, "Who did not like Jimmy Burke?"

Our fallen colleague, James Burke of Massachusetts, was the quintessential man in motion. He made us laugh. He made us think. He made us care.

Jimmy Burke was a rugged individualist in a sea of conformity and his memory should guide us. ●

#### EX-MARINE WILL DIRECT CEMETERY REDEDICATION IN NORRISTOWN, PA.

#### HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 1983

● Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to report to my colleagues the rededication of a historic cemetery in Norristown, Pa. in my congressional district, where hundreds of American war veterans are buried.

In these times of sacrifice by our servicemen and their families, I believe it is appropriate that the rededication of Montgomery Cemetery will be led on Saturday, November 12, 1983, by a constituent and Marine hero, Robert M. Reed, of Norristown. It was his personal perseverance, dedication, and courage that led to the event.

Bob Reed, a highly-decorated and wounded veteran of Vietnam combat, will direct the rededication of the cemetery in Norristown's west end in ceremonies sponsored by the Valley Forge Detachment, Marine Corps League. Other veterans and organizations will take part in the ceremonies to mark the repair and restoration of this 35-acre private burial plot.

Owned by the Mills family, the cemetery was incorporated in 1849. Some 12,000 persons are buried there. About 600 of these graves are those of veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict.

Historic records reveal that seven generals are buried in the cemetery. The remains of at least two Medal of Honor winners also are buried there.

Bob Reed, a former gunnery sergeant and west end native, noticed the disrepair of the cemetery at the end of last June and decided to do something about it. With the permission of Mrs. Scott Mills, owner of the burial ground, he began to clear the brush, restore tombstones and rehabilitate the cemetery.

With the help of the Marine Corps detachment and other volunteers, Bob worked through the summer to restore the cemetery. By autumn, the work contingent consisted of Bob, his father, and three detachment members.

In Bob's case, he worked against handicaps sustained in combat. He holds 12 Purple Hearts, the Navy Cross, and the Bronze Star along with numerous other medals. His wounds left him with multiple orthopedic problems.

To all who have made the restoration of the cemetery a fact goes the thanks of concerned citizens. To Bob especially goes a debt of gratitude for his devotion to duty as a former



marine and as a private citizen. Despite a personal battle involving his own health, Bob Reed has demonstrated pluck and perseverance of which all of us can envy.

As a former marine and Bob Reed's U.S. Representative, I am proud to salute him.●

### THE CONGRESSIONAL STUDENT FORUM

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 1983*

● Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to present my colleagues with the results of a recent meeting of high school students I sponsored in my district. This program, which is called the Congressional Student Forum, was established to offer high school students in the 17th District an opportunity to study some of the most important issues and institutions of our day. Throughout the year, these students will meet to analyze local, State, and Federal Government, the role of the media, national defense, and other important topics.

Mr. Speaker, I think it was most appropriate that the first of these meetings examined one of most important of today's issues, and certainly one of the most relevant to these students: education. The October meeting of the forum brought together over 200 students from 23 schools. From large urban to small suburban, public, and private, these students represented a broad cross section of American education. The discussion was a clear demonstration that our Nation's students are as concerned about the quality of their own education as anyone.

In preparation for the October meeting, copies of the recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, "A Nation at Risk," were distributed to the students through their teacher sponsors. I must say I was most impressed by the obviously thorough study this document was

given by the students as evidenced by their insightful questions and comments.

In the final hour of the program, the students divided into five caucuses. Each individual caucus debated and eventually proposed a specific resolution which is reported below. While none of the resolutions were voted on by the full forum and thus do not necessarily represent the views of the majority of students participating, they all, nevertheless, demonstrate the strong concern of students everywhere for an excellent education.

Mr. Speaker, I have made copies of these resolutions available to the appropriate chairs of the House Education Committees. At this time, on behalf of the 17th District Congressional Student Forum, I insert the following five resolutions into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### RESOLUTION FROM CAUCUS A

Be it resolved that the Federal government should establish uniform standards in education be setting: (1) Federal uniform competency tests for teachers and (2) minimum competency tests for graduation from high school in the United States.

Be it further resolved that education be given a higher priority in the Federal Budget.

#### RESOLUTION FROM CAUCUS B

Be it resolved that Congress allocate monies through the Federal Revenue Sharing program back to States to improve education, and that the administration of these funds be supervised by the Departments of Education in each state which will set minimum requirements for improvement.

#### RESOLUTION FROM CAUCUS C

Be it resolved that the Federal government assume the responsibility for setting up and funding a system of summer retraining programs for teachers to update their skills and learn new teaching techniques. Every teacher should be required to participate in one of these workshops every 3 years. Teachers would receive additional pay for completing these federally funded workshops.

Be it further resolved that tax incentives be given to businesses and industries who contribute money, equipment and training personnel to public schools enabling the schools to update academic programs.

Be it further resolved that public schools be required to provide the opportunity for students, parents, and faculty (including administrators) to meet together at least once a month; and be required to ensure equal speaking time for all parties to:

A. urge parents to become active in such meetings and become aware of how the school is operating and how their children are affected

B. allow student requests for changes and sentiment toward school policy and operations to be expressed and considered without fear of punishment

The goal of this action is reinvolvement of the community in schools and to decrease parent apathy.

#### RESOLUTION FROM CAUCUS D

Be it resolved that the Federal government will take a role in establishing minimal standards of competency in academic areas for promotion from grade to grade and provide Federal funds to school districts to foster fulfillment of these goals.

#### RESOLUTION FROM CAUCUS E

Be it resolved that a tuition tax credit be made available to assist those who choose to send their children to private schools. We feel that these types of tax credit are not a shelter for the rich. The majority of private school students come from families of modest means, who support and share the cost of public education with their property tax dollars.

The schools represented at this meeting of the Congressional Student Forum were as follows:

Annapolis High—Dearborn Heights.  
Benedictine High—Detroit.  
Berkley High—Berkley.  
Bishop Borgess High—Redford.  
Clawson High—Clawson.  
Cody High—Detroit.  
Detroit Country Day School—Birmingham.  
Dondero High—Royal Oak.  
Ferndale High—Ferndale.  
Henry Ford High—Detroit.  
Inkster High—Inkster.  
Kimball High—Royal Oak.  
Lamphere High—Madison Heights.  
Madison High—Madison Heights.  
Marian High—Birmingham.  
Oak Park High—Oak Park.  
Mercy High—Farmington.  
Redford High—Detroit.  
Redford Union High—Detroit.  
St. Agatha High—Redford.  
Southfield High—Southfield.  
Southfield-Lathrup High—Southfield.  
Thurston High—Redford.

